

TODAY'S WEATHER FORECAST — PARIS: Temp. 54-62 (41-70). Tomorrow: cloudy, n. Yesterday: 54-63 (48-73). LONDON: Temp. 54-63 (48-73). Tomorrow: cloudy, yesterday: 54-63 (48-73). CHANNEL: GNL: ROME: Sunny, Temp. 14-15 (57-64). NEW YORK: Fair, Temp. 7-11 (45-54). Yesterday: 14-15 (52-55). ADDITIONAL WEATHER—PAGE 2

INTERNATIONAL

Herald Tribune

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0. 28,310

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PARIS, TUESDAY, JANUARY 22, 1974

Established 1887

J.S. Memo Bolsters Suez Pact Israel Reportedly lets Assurances

By Marilyn Berger
WASHINGTON, Jan. 21 (WP)—Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger returned home today after his Middle East peacemaking triumph amid reports that the United States has given Israel previously undisclosed memorandum spelling out private Egyptian assurances on troop disengagement.

Mr. Kissinger, who said on his return arrival here that "we have made real progress in getting negotiations started between Israel and Syria," briefed President Nixon and congressional leaders at the White House this morning.

Afterward, the Senate Republican leader, Hugh Scott of Pennsylvania, who attended the 90-minute briefing, said he felt "the roughest blockade to an agreement" on lifting the Arab oil embargo was removed by the signing of the agreement between Israel and Egypt.

He expressed hope that "this progress which is being made will continue and result favorably..."

The Beginning

Emerging from his jet plane Andrews Air Force Base, Md., hardly before 5 a.m., Mr. Kissinger told a group of congressmen and other officials who welcomed him back, "The most important thing is that my trip may have marked the beginning of normal human relations in the area."

Sen. Scott was asked by newsmen about a report that secret U.S. guarantees were given in formulating the troop withdrawal agreement. He responded that "various assurances were given," but said that no U.S. guarantees "were mentioned" (at the Kissinger briefing) and I don't think they exist."

There had been reports from the Middle East during Mr. Kissinger's 10-day trip that secret U.S. guarantees had been given Israel in the form of an understanding in which the United States would play an important role in defense of Israel if it were attacked.

Before Mr. Kissinger's return, it was learned from authoritative Israeli sources that the United States had given Israel a memorandum detailing private assurances by Cairo in connection with the troop disengagement agreement signed last week.

U.S. officials traveling with Mr. Kissinger from Israel last night confirmed the existence of these understandings. They indicated that Mr. Kissinger had achieved an advantage of the willingness of both Egypt and Israel to say things to him that they could not or would not say to each other.

They said the United States had given over "about eight or nine paper contracts to Israel—these assurances."

The U.S. officials stressed that the United States did not become a guarantor of the agreement and had not taken on any new obligations. However, "as mediator of the agreement, he (Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)



Associated Press
BACK FROM THE BATTLE—Listing slightly to port, a South Vietnamese Navy cutter returned to Da Nang Sunday after it was damaged in a sea battle with Chinese ships in the Paracel Archipelago in the South China Sea. Chinese occupied some islands.

After Naval 'Provocation'

Thieu Said to Order Fire on Chinese

By Philip A. McCombs

SAIGON, Jan. 21 (WP)—President Nguyen Van Thieu personally ordered South Vietnamese gunboats to fire the first shots that touched off this country's brief naval battle with China, according to South Vietnamese

rather than further military efforts by issuing a statement reiterating South Vietnamese claims to the Paracels and calling Chinese claims "preposterous."

"As a small nation unjustly attacked by a big military power," the statement said, "the Republic of Vietnam appeals to all justice and peace-loving nations of the world to resolutely condemn the brutal acts of war by Communist China against an independent and sovereign nation..."

The statement called the Chinese "aggressors" in the "battle driven aggression" and part of China's "expansionist policies."

The islands are about 200 miles east of the South Vietnamese coast and about 150 miles south-east of Hainan, a large island belonging to China. They are important because they are oil exploration is under way or being planned up and down the coast.

(Continued on Page 5, Col. 1)

New Calls That Nixon Resign Mark Convening of Congress

By Fred Farris

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21 (IHT)—Congress opened its second session today with Watergate as a prominent theme and new calls sounded for President Nixon's resignation.

The House majority leader, Thomas P. O'Neill Jr., said it would be "in the best interests of the nation" if the President resigned. "He has lost the credibility of the nation," the Massachusetts Democrat said.

Rep. Jack Brooks, D., Texas, a ranking member of the House Judiciary Committee, which is investigating into possible grounds for impeachment, agreed, calling "resignation... a much wiser course for the nation and the President."

The Texan said, "I think a

majority of the members of Congress would feel a lot better about it if the President would just quietly resign."

But Speaker Carl Albert of Oklahoma, who outranks Rep. O'Neill in the Democratic hierarchy, was more cautious. "I would have to think a long time before I would recommend to the President that he resign."

The House minority leader, John J. Rhodes, R., Ariz., said talk of a presidential resignation was "premature" but acknowledged that the voters want to "have this over and done with."

Rep. Tom Harkin, D., Ill., a member of the Judiciary Committee, agreed that there was much sentiment for the President's resignation. "Impeachment is a very repugnant device and I don't think members of Congress much like the idea of impeaching anybody, much less the President," he said. "Resignation makes it a lot easier for the members of Congress."

Sen. Charles H. Percy, R., III., said "Impeachment pressure is getting stronger... The American people do not want to see a President impeached, but they also do not want to see any man above the law."

Split on Impeachment

Senators and representatives have returned from a four-week adjournment, during which they sounded out constituents' opinions on Watergate and other matters. And while polls show Mr. Nixon's rating has plummeted again because of Watergate, those who favor and those who oppose his impeachment or resignation are evenly divided.

However, House investigators of Watergate charges are under growing pressure to speed their inquiry of grounds for possible impeachment of the chief executive.

Mr. Albert said, "Speed is secondary to accuracy and thoroughness, but the very nature of the investigation indicates it should be expedited."

The House Judiciary Committee chairman, Peter W. Rodino Jr., D., N.J., said his committee still expects to give the House its recommendations by the latter part of April" on whether the President should be impeached.

Mr. Albert predicted that the

(Continued on Page 3, Col. 1)



United Press International
MIDEAST REPORT—Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger at the White House yesterday, briefing President Nixon and congressional leaders on the Israeli-Egyptian troop disengagement agreement that he helped to negotiate. With him are Rep. Thomas E. Morgan (left), D., Pa., chairman of the House Foreign Affairs Committee, and Rep. George H. Mahon, D., Texas, chairman of the House Appropriations Committee.

(Continued on Page 3, Col. 1)

AUSTRIA	8.5	Location	1.00
Belgium	14 B.P.	Luxembourg	14 L.P.
Denmark	12.5 B.P.	Netherlands	1.5 P.
Eire	14.5 P.M.	Portugal	1.5 P.
Finland	1.4 M.P.M.	Spain	2.0 M.H.
France	1.50 P.	Sweden	1.5 P.
Germany	1 D.P.	Switzerland	1.5 P.
Great Britain	1.5 D.P.	India	Rs. 3.75
Greece	1.5 D.P.	Turkey	1.5 P.
Iceland	1.5 D.P.	U.S. (Retail)	1.00 S.D.
Iran	1.5 D.P.	Tunisia	1.5 P.
Iraq	1.5 D.P.	Yugoslavia	1.5 D.B.

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PARIS, TUESDAY, JANUARY 22, 1974

Established 1887

Europe Fears Export 'War'

Floating Franc's Loss Halted Near 4% by Paris Intervention

By Carl Gewirtz

PARIS, Jan. 21 (IHT)—The just-floated French franc won its expected advantage on the foreign-exchange market here today as it depreciated by some 4 percent. The government set the franc afloat over the weekend to obtain a de facto devaluation that would help boost French exports and the nation's ability to pay for the increase in oil prices.

Meanwhile, finance ministers of European nations with which France joined last March in a joint float confirmed tonight their intention of continuing their bloc even though France has now pulled out.

After a meeting in Brussels of ministers from West Germany, Belgium, Denmark, Luxembourg and the Netherlands, Belgium's Willy De Clercq said that they had devoted the session to drafting better coordination procedures to keep their respective currencies' parities within 4.5 percent of the others while moving as a group against outside moneys. The session involved a search for better cooperation in the drafting of their monetary and budgetary policies, Mr. De Clercq said.

West Germany and Denmark represented Sweden and Norway—the other partners in the joint float—and the meeting's communiqué noted with satisfaction that Norway and Sweden had expressed their intention to remain

Associated with the arrangement.

The ministers at the Brussels meeting also decided that their nations' official foreign-exchange markets should reopen tomorrow.

Although their communiqué did not mention it, observers had considered that an important subject of discussion at the float's meeting would be whether the other nations' economies could withstand the competitive advantage France has gained for its goods and services on world markets by allowing the franc to depreciate.

Mr. De Clercq did say, however, that the ministers in Brussels felt that their coordination on interventions in money markets should protect their currencies against speculation on the franc's close.

Earlier today, European bank-

ing sources had cited rumors

that Belgium would follow France in opting out. The rumors helped drive the Belgian franc to its floor against the deutsche mark in unofficial trading on foreign-exchange markets.

In Paris, one of the few continental exchange markets to open officially today, the commercial franc opened at 5.20 to the dollar and fell to 5.30—a 6.6 percent decline from Friday's close. At that point, the Bank of France intervened, selling an estimated \$80 million to \$100 million to make the franc more expensive against the dollar, and the rate settled at 5.29 for a decline of 4.6 percent from Friday's close. The change against the deutsche mark was 3.8 percent from Friday's rate.

Although the Bank of France is no longer obliged to intervene

to support the franc, the government had announced during the weekend that it would do so to "maintain an orderly market."

Newspapers throughout Europe, including *Le Monde* of France, criticized the French decision.

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Today, the Bank of France had its last intervention what little monetary solidarity it had with its Common Market partners; and yet the decision makes no sense insofar as France counts on its partners not to take any measure which would close markets to it."

Frankfurt bankers and businessmen reported in telephone interviews "deep depression" and "disappointment" over the French move, which they see as a severe setback to the goal of European monetary unity and a move toward

extreme active trading in

(Continued on Page 7, Col. 3)

The U.S. View

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21 (AP-DJ)—Although U.S. officials are concerned over the "competitive devaluations" among major currencies, there is still no sign that Washington is considering any major steps to check the upward surge of the dollar against other currencies.

"Our attitude is the same as before," a Treasury spokesman said today.

Treasury Secretary George P. Shultz, who has indicated that U.S. policy will continue to be intervention only to help other nations keep their money markets orderly, suggested, at a news conference today, that there might be a tendency now to overvalue the dollar.

He indicated that monetary authorities holding large dollar balances ought to intervene to keep the dollar's value down.

He said that France's floating of the franc was understandable, in view of the expected adverse impact of oil-price rises on the French external balance.



AP
Herbert L. Porter, testifying before the Watergate committee last June.

Porter to Plead Guilty

Former Nixon Aide Charged In Lying to FBI on Cover-Up

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21 (AP)—Herbert L. Porter, the former Nixon re-election committee official who admitted lying under oath to remain "team player," was charged today with making false statements to the FBI.

The charge carries a maximum penalty of five years in prison and a \$10,000 fine.

Mr. Porter, 35, had been prepared to plead guilty, his lawyer said but the judge assigned to the case was ill and the case was put off, perhaps for a week.

Mr. Porter told the Senate Watergate committee in June that he lied to the FBI, to the grand jury and at the Watergate trial about money he gave to G. Gordon Liddy, the alleged mastermind of the Watergate break-in.

He said he agreed to the lie "because of the fear of group pressure that would cause, of not being a team player."

Mr. Porter, who was in charge of scheduling, is the third official of President Nixon's re-election committee to be charged in connection with covering up the Watergate break-in.

He told reporters in court that he works in a small construction business owned by his father-in-law in California.

He told the group

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Expressing the hope that Watergate tape recordings will be made public, Sen. Scott said it is his judgment that certain things Dean said happened are not consonant with what actually happened in the various meetings with the President.

And he added that he feels information on tape recordings prior to a March 21, 1973, meeting between President Nixon and Dean "would be very helpful to the White House position."

It was in a March 21 conversation, Dean testified, that Mr. Nixon said things that Dean took to indicate the President was aware of the Watergate cover-up.

Informants said during the weekend that detailed White House transcripts refuting Dean's

charges that the President knew of the cover-up were prepared for release by the White House, but that it was later decided not to make them public.

Mr. Porter said the transcripts cover material available to the Watergate grand jury and could form the basis for perjury charges against Dean.

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Urge Russians to Admit Past Errors**Solzhenitsyn Takes the Offensive**

By Christopher S. Wren

MOSCOW, Jan. 21 (NYT).—Alexander I. Solzhenitsyn has asserted that the Soviet Union would benefit by allowing free discussion of the penal system abuses detailed in his controversial new book, "The Gulag Archipelago."

"If we openly admit our terror-filled past and severely condemn it—not just in empty words—but that will only strengthen trust in our country throughout the whole world," the 1970 Nobel Prize-winning writer said.

In his written statement responding to a series of questions posed by several foreign newsmen here, Mr. Solzhenitsyn specifically rejected the official Soviet position that his new book, which examines the Soviet internal security system through the Stalinist purges and up to 1956, was cal-

culated to sabotage improving relations between West and West.

"It is not those who talk about crimes that have been committed who harm peace and good relations between people and nations, but those who committed or are committing them," he said. "Personal, public and national repentance always purifies the atmosphere."

Mr. Solzhenitsyn proposed further that his fellow countrymen, and Soviet young people in particular, join him in a philosophical rejection of "the lie" that he contended had become "a pillar of the state" in the Soviet Union.

The dissident writer's statement, his second within three days, was issued at a time when the official campaign against him seems to be in a lull, with most of the attacks coming from the pro-Soviet Foreign press. Some Western ob-

servers here believe the assault

may have been blunted by Mr. Solzhenitsyn's scathing dissection and rebuttal Friday of the official propaganda line leveled against him.

Authorities have still given no indication what action they intend to take against the writer for his book, which has caused them considerable embarrassment at home as well as abroad.

There have been several hints dropped that Mr. Solzhenitsyn should be driven into exile, but these have not been followed up. Some observers here speculate that if the writer is exiled, it may not be abroad as was originally thought, but instead to more remote central or easterly regions of the Soviet Union.

Mr. Solzhenitsyn declined, in his statement, to speculate on what might happen to him. "I and my family are ready for anything," he said. "I have fulfilled my duty to those who perished, and this gives me relief and peace of mind."

The writer noted that world public support for him and another prominent Soviet dissident, atomic physicist Andrei D. Sakharov, "is priceless" and always helps.

"We are both alive and well only thanks to this," Mr. Solzhenitsyn said. But he added, "It cannot be endless and we dare not abuse appeals for support: all countries have their own worries and they are not obliged to concern themselves with ours all the time."

Laudable Proposal

The writer dismissed as "quite laughable" the proposal of the dissident Soviet historian Roy A. Medvedev last November that Japan place "even greater emphasis on agriculture, medicine and education to raise the welfare of ordinary people" in its economic aid programs.

To improve Japanese understanding of other people, Mr. Ohira said, the government plans to increase the number of foreign students and trainees in Japan, to send teachers and specialists abroad, and to exchange scholars and professional people.

U.K. Reports Peak Deficit

(Continued from Page 1)

industrial raw materials—but the figure for imported consumer goods was disturbingly high, according to one trade source.

The trade deficit for 1972 was \$685 million—little more than one-third of the 1973 figure.

Last year's performance would not look so bad if so-called invisible earnings—for services like banking and insurance—were figured in. These were believed to be running at a profit of around \$71 million a month.

In another crisis meeting this morning, industrial leaders talked with the newly appointed Secretary for Energy, Lord Carrington, and urged him to order a return to a five-day work week.

Last Thursday, Lord Carrington announced that fuel savings had been better than expected and might permit an announcement some time this week of an increase of the work week to four days.

But in government circles it was thought unlikely that a five-day work week could be brought back before the miners resumed full production.

Miners Admit

The miners have so far refused to enter any more negotiations unless the management of the state-run industry offers more money.

Support for higher coal mine wages came unexpectedly during the day from Campbell Adamson, director-general of the Confederation of British Industry and, as such, the recognized spokesman for the nation's employers.

Toilet Paper Imports

YOKOHAMA, Japan, Jan. 21 (Reuters).—The Yokohama municipal government will import 50,000 tons of Chinese toilet paper this month in an emergency move to ease shortages here. Since October, toilet paper has been difficult to find in Japan and there has been hoarding.



ARRIVAL IN MOSCOW.—Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei A. Gromyko at Vnukovo Airport yesterday welcoming Egypt's Ismail Fahmy, who was to report on Mideast situation.

As Egypt Continues Diplomatic Offensive**Sadat Goes to Algeria, Fahmy Visits Moscow**

CAIRO, Jan. 21 (UPI).—Egyptian leaders and special envoys traveled today to brief Arab and Soviet allies on the military disengagement accord Egypt concluded with Israel last week.

At Kilometer 101 on the Cairo-Suez road, Egyptian and Israeli military representatives met to work out technical details of the disengagement, scheduled to start Friday with the area around Suez City.

President Anwar Sadat, personally leading the diplomatic offensive to explain Egypt's policy, already had visited Saudi Arabia, Syria, Kuwait, Bahrain and Qatar.

Today he was in Abu Dhabi, capital of the United Arab Emirates,

where he arrived yesterday. He left for Algeria later today on a leg of his tour that will also take him to Morocco.

At a news conference at Abu Dhabi's airport before leaving for Algiers, Mr. Sadat said there is complete coordination between Egypt, Syria and the Palestinian resistance movement in the conflict with Israel. Egypt's Middle East News Agency quoted Mr. Sadat as saying: "Yasser Arafat and Egyptian Middle East News Agency quoted Mr. Sadat as saying: "Yasser Arafat and Egyptian

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where he arrived yesterday. He left for Algeria later

Gallup Poll**Jil Emba**
Kuwait U.S. Public Is Evenly Divided Over Nixon's Resignation

By George Gallup

Director, American Institute of Public Opinion

RINCESTON, N.J., Jan. 21.—President Nixon begins his ninth year in office, the public is evenly divided on whether he should resign from office, with 48 percent in favor and 46 percent opposed. Only 8 percent are undecided.

At the same time, however,

Politician Told To Exorcise a Prerogative

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21 (UPI)—Rep. Robert F. Drinan, Mass., said he received a message today from a constituent:

"If you can't impeach him, recruit him."

Rep. Drinan, the only Roman Catholic priest who is a member of Congress, introduced a resolution last year for the impeachment of President Nixon.

Britain Resignation
Surge on Walls Grow
or Mdn Congres

(Continued from Page 1)

The House would give the Judiciary Committee authority to subpoena relevant material. The committee is said to try to get the facts," Drinan said. "It should have the authority to get the records needed to substantiate or refute allegations of high crimes and misdemeanors."

Meanwhile, there were these other developments:

Special Watergate prosecutor John Jaworski's task force has begun presenting evidence to a grand jury on the 12 1/2-minute gap in a White House tape recording of President Nixon's June 20, 1972, conversation with H. R. Haldeman, then his chief of staff, reputedly concerning the Watergate break-in and how to counter its political effects.

Last Friday Federal Judge John J. Sirica ended weeks of hearings into the question of two nonexistent and one partly erased Watergate tapes and recommended grand jury action to determine whether there was "unlawful tampering with or suppression of evidence."

A meeting of the Senate Intelligence Committee was called for Wednesday with decisions scheduled on whether—and when—to hold hearings on the administration's bulk price support decisions in 1971 and on alleged ties with billionaires Howard Hughes.

On Thursday, District Judge Edward Geissel will sentence Eggleston Jr., former head of the White House "plumbers"—the undercover investigators—on two counts of lying before a grand jury about dirty tricks during the 1972 campaign.

Julie Nixon Eisenhower, the President's younger daughter, said an interview published today at her father was involved in Watergate "and has been lying to the American people, then... should resign, because then would be guilty of a cover-up." But he said he was not involved," she said in an article in McCall's magazine.

Senator's Ex-Aide
Arrested in Florida

MIAMI, Jan. 21 (AP)—Larry Williams, a former fund-raiser for Sen. Edward J. Gurney, R.-Fla., was indicted by a federal grand jury last week for allegedly amassing a \$10,000 illegal payment to a federal housing official.

Mr. Williams, 28, of Orlando, Fla., was accused of helping William Pelosi, then Miami director of the Federal Housing Administration insurance office, "in the acceptance and receipt of \$10,000" from builder John J. Priester in December, 1971.

Priester, 37, serving a one-year prison sentence for filing a false corporate income tax return and falsifying FEA documents, told the grand jury that he paid about \$15,000 in cash to Mr. Pelosi and Mr. Williams to get a favorable U.S. decision on financing using units.

Sen. Gurney's proposal, 53-22.



United Press International
FUND RAISER.—Wearing a crown emblazoned with oil company emblems atop a papier-mâché Nixon mask, a coquet-striped "host" greeted revellers last weekend in Washington at "The Inaugural Anniversary Impeachment Ball." Event was to raise funds for the Washington Area Impeachment Coalition.

At Senate Fuel Hearings**U.S. Oil Executives Accused Of 'Cheating' by Ribicoff**

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21 (UPI)—Oil company executives appearing before a Senate panel investigating the severity of the energy crisis were accused today of "cheating the American public."

A 31-year-old bookkeeper from Union, N.J., thinks the President should stay in office: "If a president had to resign every time something serious went wrong, we'd be changing presidents like traffic lights. We elected Nixon and should stay with him over these rough spots. It would be a blow to our country to change presidents over issues which have not yet been decided."

A 53-year-old electrical inspector commented: "People have lost confidence in Nixon and this confidence can never be restored. He should resign. If not, Congress should impeach him. He has surrounded himself with incompetent and dishonest politicians and he has favored big corporations in exchange for gifts."

If the House should vote impeachment (it requires a majority vote), the Senate would then sit in judgment with Chief Justice Warren E. Burger presiding. A two-thirds vote of the Senate is required to remove a president from office.

Yesterday, the Gallup Poll reported that Mr. Nixon's job rating had slipped back to its low point of 27 percent approval after a brief 4-point gain during Operation Candor.

Sen. Ribicoff called the oil firms had misled federal energy chief William E. Simon as to the severity of the shortages.

The subcommittee chairman, Henry M. Jackson, D.-Wash., said that some of the information the companies had submitted to his staff was evasive.

Mr. Simon was scheduled to appear before the panel today, but subcommittee staff members said he was out of town and would be called to testify at a later date.

Besides Exxon, executives of Gulf, Mobil, Shell, Standard of California, Amoco and Texaco sat as a panel to answer, under oath, charges that the oil shortage was concocted.

Harry Bridges, president of the International Association of Home Builders, urged the oil firms

Senate Waives Probe, Gives Seal To Metzenbaum

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21 (UPI)—A civilian research organization has concluded that the military reserves and National Guard could be cut by one-third without loss to combat readiness.

The study by senior analyst Martin Blaustein of the Brookings Institution said that as much as \$1.4 billion could be saved annually by reductions in both forces which together spend \$4 billion a year.

The study said rather than attempting to maintain two expensive forces totaling 900,000 reservists and guardsmen, they should be merged to create a combat force capable of quick reaction.

National Guard and reserve officials are attempting to persuade Congress that the best way to make up current shortages in their ranks would be recruiting inducements of higher pay and benefits. On the contrary, Mr. Blaustein argues, the armed forces should be on quality, rather than sizeable forces that are often maintained only because of local and congressional political pressures.

He told a press conference that plans for the TriStar-3 were being postponed. Meanwhile, the company, he said, is planning to introduce a modified TriStar with extra fuel tanks which would make it capable of transatlantic operations. So far, the only likely customer for this version seems to be Air Canada.

The study noted that about 80 percent of reserve combat units have no weekend training areas. Most of those are located in big cities.

Lockheed Puts Off Plans for TriStar-2

LONDON, Jan. 21 (Reuters)—Plans for a long-range version of the Lockheed TriStar have been temporarily shelved as a result of current airline uncertainties. Lockheed chairman Dan Haughton announced Friday.

Senate Majority Leader Mike Mansfield, D.-Mont., had offered the resolution to head off a longer probe sought by Sen. Carl T. Curtis, R.-Neb. However, Sen. Sam J. Ervin Jr., D.-N.C., moved to table and thus kill, both resolutions. The Senate adopted Sen. Ervin's proposal, 53-22.

Beckwith Goes Free Again**A Bigot in U.S. Finds Justice While in His Enemies' Hands**

By Roy Reed

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 21 (UPI)—Byron de la Beckwith's ideal Christian republic would have no Jews, Orientals or Negroes and would place very little trust in Roman Catholics.

Imagine his consternation, then, when he found himself in this polyglot city, 300 miles from his home in the Mississippi Delta, being arraigned by two federal magistrates—the first a Negro and the second an Oriental—defended by a court-appointed lawyer who was a Catholic, and tried before a jury that included a black man as a regular juror and another as an alternate, on a charge of possessing a time bomb that, according to contentions by the police outside the courtroom, was being carried into the city to blow up the home of

a Klan leader. The prime speculation was that the bomb was intended for Al Botnick, regional director of the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith, as the Ku Klux Klan's revenge for an incident that occurred several years ago in Meridian, Miss.

The Klan had allegedly bombed several synagogues and Jewish homes in Meridian. To stop it, Mr. Botnick and other Jewish leaders reportedly raised a large amount of money to help the FBI bribe some Klansmen. A police trap was set. One Klan bomber was killed in the trap and another was captured and sent to prison.

If ever a man was delivered into the hands of his enemies, Mr. Beckwith said to his friends, that man was he.

And yet, when his trial ended Saturday afternoon, after five days of testimony in the staid old Federal Courthouse on Royal Street, Mr. Beckwith went free. The jury agreed unanimously that he was not guilty.

Jackson, Miss., Trials

This is the same Byron de la Beckwith this friend's wife, the Ku Klux Klan call him Dee Day, who went through two similar trials 10 years ago in Jackson, Miss.

He was tried then for the murder of Medgar Evers, the Mississippi field secretary for the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, who was shot from ambush in the driveway of his home in Jackson on June 12, 1963. Two separate juries—all white men—heard that charge tried, and both refused to convict him. Mr. Beckwith went free after the second trial.

There was not much doubt in the minds of black and white rights advocates that he was not guilty.

Z. D. Bonner, president of Gulf Oil Co.-U.S., said the key reason for the current shortage is that natural-gas prices have been held down by the Federal Power Commission.

As a result, he said, oil companies have had "too little incentive to pay for enough exploration, to develop in a decline in natural-gas reserves."

Simon Promises Checks

HOUSTON, Jan. 21 (UPI)—Mr. Simon today promised "to put a dip stick" into every major fuel supply tank in the nation to prevent hoarding.

"Oil companies, independent jobbers, railroads, trucking firms—you name it, we'll be there," the energy administrator said.

We recognize—we have said all along that the petroleum industry reporting system is inadequate. That's why the Federal Energy Office is going to maintain inventory reports and audit them regularly with field checks," he said in a speech to the National Association of Home Builders.

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Finally, Mr. Manasco skillfully painted the prosecution into a

corner.

For some reason, the government was reluctant to tell all it knew about the manufacture of the bomb and who else might have been involved in it. The prosecutors were also reluctant to make any but the most tentative efforts to demonstrate Mr. Beckwith's alleged motive.

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India to Get More Goods From Russia**Fertilizer, Kerosene Sharply Increased**

By Bernard Weinraub

NEW DELHI, Jan. 21 (UPI)—

The Soviet Union will sharply increase supplies of fertilizer and kerosene to India, a nation in serious economic trouble, it was announced here today when officials of the two countries signed a long-term "trade protocol."

The step-up in trade planned for 1974 followed the agreement signed in November by Prime Minister Indira Gandhi and Leonid I. Brezhnev, the Soviet Communist party leader, during Mr. Brezhnev's visit to New Delhi. The declaration, covering a 15-year period, envisaged a near doubling of trade volume by 1980, but gave few details.

The announcement today made it plain that the Soviet Union and India were sizably expanding their trade relations this year, but that each could assist the other only in limited ways.

It is known that Indian officials had pressed hard for more fertilizer and kerosene as well as crude oil, wheat, chemicals, newsprint and nonferrous metals. Soviet officials said, however, that the Soviet Union could not increase the supply of these items crucial to India's economy.

Soil Shortages

"The Soviet Union cannot part with the resources that India desperately needs," a Western economist said. "The Soviet Union is short of these resources herself."

The agreement was signed today by L. T. Grishin, Soviet deputy minister of foreign trade, and V. T. Shukla, India's commerce secretary. It was signed at a time when India is struggling to assess the full impact of the oil crisis which has already affected food production, prices and the

INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

Page 4—Tuesday, January 22, 1974 **

The Road to Damascus

The road to Damascus is critical in the Christian tradition: It was there that Saul, the persecutor, was transformed into Paul, the great Apostle. This road to Damascus has also been much traversed of late, albeit by jet planes rather than sandaled, dusty feet. And if no miracles are to be expected from their journeys, today's travelers have at least raised the hopes for peace in a sorely troubled region—and that, given the circumstances, is no minor feat.

The fact and the form of the Israeli-Egyptian truce withdrawals, in which Henry Kissinger played so patient and important a role, are of great importance in these hopes. But for Egypt, ancient Palestine was at most a border province, separated from the heartland along the Nile by miles of stormy desert. For Syria, Palestine is a region which has often been covered by the Syrian name, whose economy, peoples and terrain were similar to its own and whose fate was of major concern to whatever regime might hold sway in old Damascus.

Much the same, of course, could be said of Lebanon, which was also comprised within Syria. But Lebanon is primarily a Mediterranean country, with the moderating influence of trade and the exchange of cultures that impels, and a mix of Christian and Moslem that brings its own preoccupations.

Modern Syria has a pride of antiquity and an Arab socialist evangelism that make it the most intransigent of Israel's immediate neighbors, and a proximity that gives the Golan Heights a greater importance than the wastes of Sinai.

That is why the travels of Mr. Kissinger and President Sadat are so vital to the prospects of Middle Eastern peace: why even the glimmer of some rational solution for Syrian-Israeli boundary disputes is heartening. For once the countries bordering on Israel arrive at an accommodation with that state, the more distant and fanatical foes of Israel—like Iraq and Libya—have few resources except rhetoric. Even oil—if its power is confined to the wells of Iraq and Libya—will not weigh very heavily in the global balance.

Should a secure truce along the Golan Heights be achieved, should Syria join the Geneva discussions, very much would remain to be done before there could be a real peace. Arab and Israeli aspirations remain in confrontation. But without a workable truce, without negotiations among those directly concerned, all roads would be closed. Now one has been opened across the Suez; one may be opened to Damascus. That accomplishment and that prospect make a comforting part of the baggage with which Mr. Kissinger returns to America.

France Floats

In permitting the franc to float downward in foreign-exchange markets, France has delivered what may prove to be a mortal wound to "the snake"—the band of European currencies joined together by government-supported exchange rates. Britain, Ireland and Italy had already dropped out of the "snake," which required countries to hold their exchange rates within 2½ percent of agreed central rates. But the action of France, as Common Market monetary leader, is a far more devastating blow.

While Finance Minister Giscard d'Estaing said his government had acted "coldly, calmly" to float the franc for only six months, no one can know how long it may be, in this time of monetary upheaval, before France and other nations return to fixed rates.

It is ironic that France, the scourge of other floaters, should have stopped supporting the franc while it still had a big nest egg of monetary reserves amounting to \$3 billion and just after West Germany offered it \$3 billion more as a medium-term loan to hold up the franc and save the monetary agreement. The French obviously preferred to save their monetary reserves instead, and not acquire heavy financial obligations to the West Germans.

Whether the French action in breaking the European monetary agreement will lead to the destruction of the Common Market itself is the grave political as well as economic issue that now confronts all member governments. At minimum there has been a major setback to European monetary and economic union.

Yet the "snake" was a prematurely born animal, which many experts doubted could long survive in a floating world. Its short and unhappy existence may prove to be a valuable lesson to France and other ideological champions of fixed exchange rates. For it is now clearer than ever that currency floating under agreed rules is the only practical basis for genuine international monetary reform, with the world in so unsettled a state and the energy crisis intensifying balance-of-payments disorder.

Interestingly enough, a French spokesman said that, while he expected the franc to float down only to a maximum of 4½ to 5 percent, an official devaluation "would have reached at least twice that rate." Such an over-devaluation by France would have bred further international instability—and possibly competitive devaluations. The irony of floating in that it offers the best hope of relative stability in a time of monetary turbulence.

THE NEW YORK TIMES

Co-Prosperity Sphere

As the much-criticized "ugly American" of the past gradually fades out of prominence in Southeast Asia, his place increasingly is being taken by the "ugly Japanese." A serious attempt to change this image has been mounted since accession to power in 1972 of Premier Kakuei Tanaka; but Mr. Tanaka's goodwill tour of Southeast Asia has ironically touched off demonstrations in Indonesia and Thailand and criticism elsewhere of Japanese "economic imperialism."

The charges are old and familiar. Japanese businessmen are accused of being ruthless, over-secretive, self-serving, ill-mannered, insular in outlook. More serious are the complaints the government has tried to remedy by getting major trading firms to draw up a "code of behavior" in Southeast Asia, to encourage greater participation of domestic capital, to reinvest profits where they are earned, to promote local employees and to take precautions against pollution. But these recommendations are more often honored in the breach.

The governments of most Southeast Asian countries feel that the Japanese are not doing enough in economic aid. But Japan's local business competitors and others find them doing too much. For example, 37 percent of the foreign investment in Thailand

is Japanese; and Japan provides over 35 percent of the imports of both Indonesia and Thailand.

Japanese economic relations with Australia indicate to Southeast Asians what may be in store for them. By 1972 Japan was taking 39 percent of Australia's wool and 82 percent of its export tonnage of mineral ores.

Fortunately, Premier Tanaka and the Japanese business community are taking the anti-Japanese demonstrations in Southeast Asia as an incentive for "hansel"—soul-searching and self-criticism. Japan undoubtedly will have to re-examine its foreign aid programs, which often have emphasized its own commercial interests rather than the interests of the developing countries. Some critics have long urged a partial turn away from profit-making to advancing the welfare of the poor countries by building schools and other social infrastructure.

Japan's role in East Asia is critical. While refraining from military power, the Japanese can help enormously to stabilize the area politically and economically. Their generally positive reaction to the anti-Tanaka demonstrations suggests that the Japanese may now apply themselves more vigorously to this end.

THE NEW YORK TIMES

International Opinion

Peking Backed on Paracels

Even when France was a strong imperialistic country and China a weak one, France conceded the Paracel Islands were under China's sovereignty. Now the South Vietnamese government suddenly claims the Paracels as its

territory, sending troops to occupy Robert Island and Money Island... These are barbarous and unreasonable acts which could only be carried out by Western imperialistic countries (or Japan many years ago) and the present-day Soviet Union.

—From Ming Pao (Hong Kong).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

January 22, 1899

VIENNA—The Neue Wiener Journal gives particulars of a new aerial ship invented by Dr. Constantine Danilewski, of Cracow, which is partly a balloon, partly a flying machine. It has the form of a balloon and also has a car, but to the latter are attached a series of vertical and horizontal screws worked by electricity or, in case of necessity, by gas. Dr. Danilewski is confident that the cheapness, safety and simplicity of his aerial ship will soon render ballooning as popular and general as cycling is now.

Fifty Years Ago

January 22, 1924

MOSCOW—Lenin, the founder of Bolshevism, died yesterday. After an illness lasting nearly two years, at five in the morning, he lost consciousness, death following two hours later from paralysis of the nerve centers. The death of the sick "Dictator," though long expected, has produced a tremendous sensation; superstitious Russians being impressed by its coincidence with the 10th anniversary of "Bloody Sunday," when Trotzky organized the first revolutionary movement in the Russian capital.



Grand Inquest of the Nation'

By Anthony Lewis

BOSTON.—When President Nixon received the grand jury subpoena for Watergate tapes and documents last summer, his lawyers predicted national disaster if he were ordered to comply. They spoke of "irreparable" damage to the presidency.

Making a president respond to court orders, they argued, "would effectively destroy the status of the executive branch as an equal and coordinate element of government." If he had to produce records of his conversations, "from that moment on it would be simply impossible for any president to respond to a judicial demand for possible evidence of crime he eventually did, and the presidency is still there."

Even with due allowance for rhetorical overkill, the statement looks pretty silly now. The courts held that the President, like everyone else, was obliged to respond to a judicial demand for possible evidence of crime he eventually did, and the presidency is still there.

Exercises Power

That lawsuit has not in the least inhibited Nixon from vetoing legislation, conducting foreign policy or otherwise exercising presidential power. His problem is something else—the loss of public belief in his word.

The faded forecast of doom is worth recalling as the courts prepare to pass on more Nixon claims of "executive privilege." This time he asserts the right to ignore a subpoena from the Senate Watergate committee.

No doubt the Senate committee has been disappointing. The main burden of investigating the Nixon administration's crimes is now borne by others: special prosecutor Leon Jaworski and the House Judiciary Committee in its impeachment inquiry. But the legal test over the Senate subpoena is still highly significant.

Control of information has played a crucial part in the rise of the imperial presidency. Congress often has simply not had the facts to challenge presidential action effectively. That whole recent trend could be altered or accelerated by a judicial decision on the claimed right to withhold information from Congress.

Ample Protection

The very phrase "executive privilege" was first officially used in 1958. Liberals bear a heavy responsibility for legitimizing the doctrine. Confusing ends with means, they foolishly cheered when President Eisenhower re-

fused information to Sen. Joseph McCarthy.

Of course, presidents need some confidentiality in their work but the rules cannot be broken by the miners. Talks have been proceeding for some days now in an attempt to get a guarantee from the other unions that, if the miners are allowed to go outside the limit, all other pay claims will be kept within it, and want to work with it.

No legitimate interest of the presidency or any other office, requires an absolute privilege to withhold evidence of wrongdoing. Recognizing the historic duty of Congress to inquire and to demand of Robert Walpole's ministry. He told his fellow members of the House of Commons:

"We are called the grand inquest of the nation, and as such it is our duty to inquire into every step of public management, either abroad or at home, in order to see that nothing has been done amiss."

The English and American history is set out in Raoul Berger's forthcoming book, "Executive Privilege: A Constitutional Myth." One interesting item is an act of the First Congress, dated Sept. 2, 1789, creating the office of secretary of the Treasury. It obliged him to "make reports and give information to either branch of the legislature, in person or in writing (as may be required), respecting all matters that may be referred to him by the secretary of the House..."

Over the first 100 years of the United States and more, presidential attempts to withhold information from Congress were rare. Lincoln, like Washington, supplied details of military campaigns, even embarrassing ones. It is only lately that there have been wholesale refusals—and the effort to give them the cover of a principle.

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comet administration perform their important duties, duties that keep this universe going.

—THEODORE S. KELINSON.
Ivry-sur-Seine, France.

Palestinian Cry

Harry J. Lipskin (Letters, IHT, Jan. 8) takes us back to the sterile arguments which have led nowhere, except to war and violence in the Mideast.

The Palestinian refugees exist, whether in tents, hovels, shacks or flats, and they are not likely to disappear in the sands of Arabia, as they are making it abundantly clear. The fact that some are skiving out a living in neighbouring Arab states does not amount to renouncing their country.

If Jews from Kiev and Minsk long to be in Palestine on the tenuous plea that Palestine is their spiritual home, and that their ancestors had once lived in it more than 2,000 years ago, the Palestinians cry for home and property which was theirs only a few years ago cannot be ignored.

SAID AL-NOWAIS.
Abu Dhabi.

Bernard Levin

From London:

'Who governs Britain?' is a cry that could easily rebound on the Tories.

LONDON—When this crisis is over (if it ever is over), there is a very important question to be answered, which has only arisen because of the crisis I will come to the question in a moment, but first, the crisis itself. As I write, there is still no decision on whether Mr. Heath will call an election (one of these days, there is to be a suggestion that we should change over to the American system of fixed parliamentary terms, which would have been a blessing, these few weeks, with nerves suddenly frayed as people tried to read the prime minister's mind). If there is an election there can be no kind of certainty in its outcome, but one very significant fact has now emerged unmistakably. Although Mr. Wilson weeks ago made the ritual opposition call for a poll, almost all Labor comment on the subject since then has taken the form of denouncing the Tories for even contemplating an election. An election, they have been told, would be tantamount to running away from the problems; it would be bitterly divisive; it would solve nothing. The only conclusion that can be drawn is that, if there is to be an election next month, Mr. Wilson will be running scared.

Now if this is correct, an election becomes a very different thing. "Who governs Britain?" is a cry that could easily rebound on the Tories. "Do you want incomes policy for all?" is much tougher question for Labor party to get out from under. The first is a matter of definitions; the second is a straight appeal to people's recognition of the economic anger of the government's method of dealing with it. It could produce a big victory for Mr. Heath, but the temptation to go for it must be overwhelming.

The Questions

Which brings me to the question I want answered when one way or another, it is all over. The three-day week imposed throughout industry because of the fuel crisis has now been going for full fortnight. Estimates of the way it has affected production vary, but they are surprisingly high: the most pessimistic say we are turning out 70 percent of our pre-crisis production, the most optimistic 86 percent. But wait: that on a three-day week, which allows for those industries which work a five-day, five-and-a-half-day week in normal times, means a little over half the normal work hours. So how come we are producing three-quarters or more of our normal quota in half the normal time? Answer: because we have suddenly, under the pressure of the crisis, become one-and-a-half times as efficient as we were a few weeks ago. Then, in that case, my question: If it's so easy to increase our efficiency virtually overnight, why haven't we done so before?

A Threat to Hopes for Détente

By Rowland Evans and Robert Novak

WASHINGTON—Furor cancellation of the first American tour in 10 years of Leningrad's famed Kirov Ballet was the result of sharp escalation in U.S. reaction against Soviet emigration policy, raising potential new threats to Moscow's and President Nixon's hope for détente.

The escalation transfers anti-Soviet feelings from formal visits in Congress, which recently denied trade equality to Moscow before a hearing on his application. As a member of the Kirov collective, Panov needed its consent before applying to the Interior Ministry.

The reason for the abrupt cancellation by Columbia Artists management, whose top officials carried their case directly to the Soviet cultural leader, Yekaterina Purtseva, last weekend, was this clear threat: unless Valery Panov, the former (now disgraced) principal dancer for the Kirov, and his wife, Galina, were given permission to emigrate to Israel, the theater where the Kirov was to perform in Manhattan would be empty.

Warning

That warning to Columbia Artists, couched in none too delicate words, came from a gifted committee of actors, playwrights, intellectuals and critics headed by the New York Times' drama critic, Clive Barnes. It was based on a long record of outrageous treatment of the Panovs ever since they asked permission to emigrate to Israel two years ago. Mr. Panov is Jewish; Mrs. Panov is Christian.

The Panov case has been a cause célèbre in the artistic world, deliberately kept quiet in hopes that Soviet authorities meant what they said in repeated promises. Thus, during the U.S. visit of General Secretary Leonid Brezhnev, Jewish leaders in New York say they were assured by Soviet officials the matter would be satisfactorily resolved if they kept their voices down. They did.

But notwithstanding Soviet policy which allowed massive Jewish emigration to Israel during the Yom Kippur war, Panov was summoned, on Dec. 18, to the vice section of the Leningrad of

the Ministry of Interior. He was informed that his application had finally been cleared. "And my wife?" he asked. "She stays."

Such treatment was scarcely new to Panov. Eight days after his application for emigration visa two years ago, for example, the entire Kirov company was dragged into a kind of public hearing on his application. As a member of the Kirov collective, Panov needed its consent before applying to the Interior Ministry.

That public hearing turned into a verbal lynching which accused the renowned company's principal dancer of "crime and treachery," "betrayal of the creative arts" and worse. One week later, Panov was fired from the Kirov on charges of "moral behavior and treason."

Appeal

Since then he has been involuntarily unemployed. His wife, who resigned (after being demoted to the corps of the company), sent an anguished appeal to Alexei Kosygin, No. 2 boss of the Soviet Union, the day after her husband was granted his emigration visa. The letter charges legal fraud in the official reason given for the denial of her visa—that her mother has not given her consent.

This is an anti-Soviet effort led by the notorious John Diefenbaker League. This is the collective conscience of the West and as such it represents a potential threat to Moscow's case before Congress.

Anguish

The private warning by leaders of the performing arts that the Kirov would play to an empty house in Manhattan unless Panov got their visas resulted from similar anguish and anger, and that anger is now spreading to Boston, Toronto, Chicago and San Francisco. In London, British Equity, which controls the performing arts, is considering blocking all Soviet cultural exchanges unless the Panovs are allowed to emigrate.

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Pentagon Is Said to Monitor Notes to U.S. Saigon Embassy

SACRAMENTO, Calif., Jan. 21 (AP)—Top-secret messages intended for Ambassador Ellsworth Bunker or other high civilian officials in Saigon were routinely passed on to the Joint Chiefs of Staff, according to a man who worked as a document coordinator in South Vietnam.

Steven M. Davis, 23, said that it was common practice at the ITT communications center in Saigon for such messages to be retransmitted to Adm. Thomas Moore, chairman of the Joint Chiefs. Mr. Davis said that he worked as a civilian top-secret document coordinator at the communications center from January to June of last year.

Mr. Davis said that he worked for Federal Electronic Corp., an ITT subsidiary. Frank Rausch, security manager for the company, confirmed that Mr. Davis had worked for the company as a control clerk in Saigon and would have had access to incoming and outgoing dispatches.

Asked about Mr. Davis's charges, Mr. Rausch said the "allegations [are] not entirely wrong, but they were investigated fully by ITT and the military. I wouldn't say it didn't happen. It could be. Possibly yes."

In Washington, Pentagon spokesman Jerry W. Friedman said that officials were looking into the allegation.

Adm. Moore has acknowledged that top-secret information was passed on to him from Henry A. Kissinger's office when Mr. Kissinger was President Nixon's national security adviser.

Former Minister Reported Seized By Greek Police

ATHENS, Jan. 21 (AP)—Military police reportedly have taken into custody Ioannis Agathangelou, a former justice minister who was considered the right-hand man of George Papadopoulos before Mr. Papadopoulos was ousted as president by an army coup in November.

Authoritative sources, in reporting that Mr. Agathangelou had been seized, said that during the weekend police picked up 24 civil servants and merchants allegedly involved in corruption.

The Saigon sources also said that an American civilian operating from the port city of Da Nang is missing on one of the islands overrun by the Chinese. He was said to be a former U.S. Marine officer who served as the liaison man for the U.S. Consulate in Da Nang with the South Vietnamese government.

But in Washington, a spokesman for the Defense Department denied that the United States had provided reconnaissance flights or that there had been requests for help from the Seventh Fleet. Pentagon spokesman Jerry W. Friedman added, "We cautioned our ships not to be in that area."

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said to be a former U.S. Marine officer who served as the liaison man for the U.S. Consulate in Da Nang with the South Vietnamese government.

Meanwhile, South Vietnam's military forces were placed on full alert today against North Vietnamese and Viet Cong attacks during the Tet Lunar New Year which begins Wednesday.

Col. Hien said leaves had been canceled so the armed forces can "provide security for the people to enjoy Tet."

As the country's 19 million people prepared to observe the holiday, fighting was reported in scattered regions. The Saigon command said the biggest clash was in the Mekong Delta province of Phu Long where 28 Viet Cong troops were killed in an attack on a government militia outpost. The command said six government soldiers were killed and 14 were wounded.

Rockets Hit Phnom Penh

PHNOM PENH, Jan. 21 (AP)—Two Soviet-built 122-mm rockets were fired into Phnom Penh at midmorning today, killing two persons and wounding five, military police said.

The sources said that the rocket hit the roof of the rectory of the French-run Phnom Penh Cathedral in the heart of the city. No one was injured but there was extensive damage to the priests' residence and a kindergarten schoolroom that was unoccupied.

The second rocket landed within a minute of the first round and slammed into the roof of an apartment building for French plantation workers. One of those killed was laying sandbags on the roof as protection against the terror rocket attacks on the capital that have killed 45 persons and wounded an estimated 145 in a month of shelling.

Security Steps Still Necessary, Chile Junta Says

SANTIAGO, Chile, Jan. 21 (Reuters)—Gen. Augusto Pinochet, leader of Chile's ruling military junta, said today that the country's tough security measures must remain because there were still elements who "hide and wait for darkness before striking from behind."

Measures in force include a curfew, from midnight until 5:30 a.m. in Santiago and other major cities. The whole country is in a state of internal war," giving military powers the equivalent to martial law.

The measures have been in force since the armed forces seized the government of President Salvador Allende on Sept. 11. Gen. Pinochet, in a televised speech, also criticized "bad Chile," who were recommending an end to the "internal war."

He was speaking less than 24 hours after it was announced that rebels had attacked a military vehicle, losing six of its number in a battle with rebels, but freeing two prisoners.

Morocco Sentences 6 Death in '73 Plot

CAIRO, Jan. 21 (AP)—A military court here sentenced to death six men indicted of plotting against the safety of the state last year. Six others were sentenced to imprisonment and four got year prison sentences.

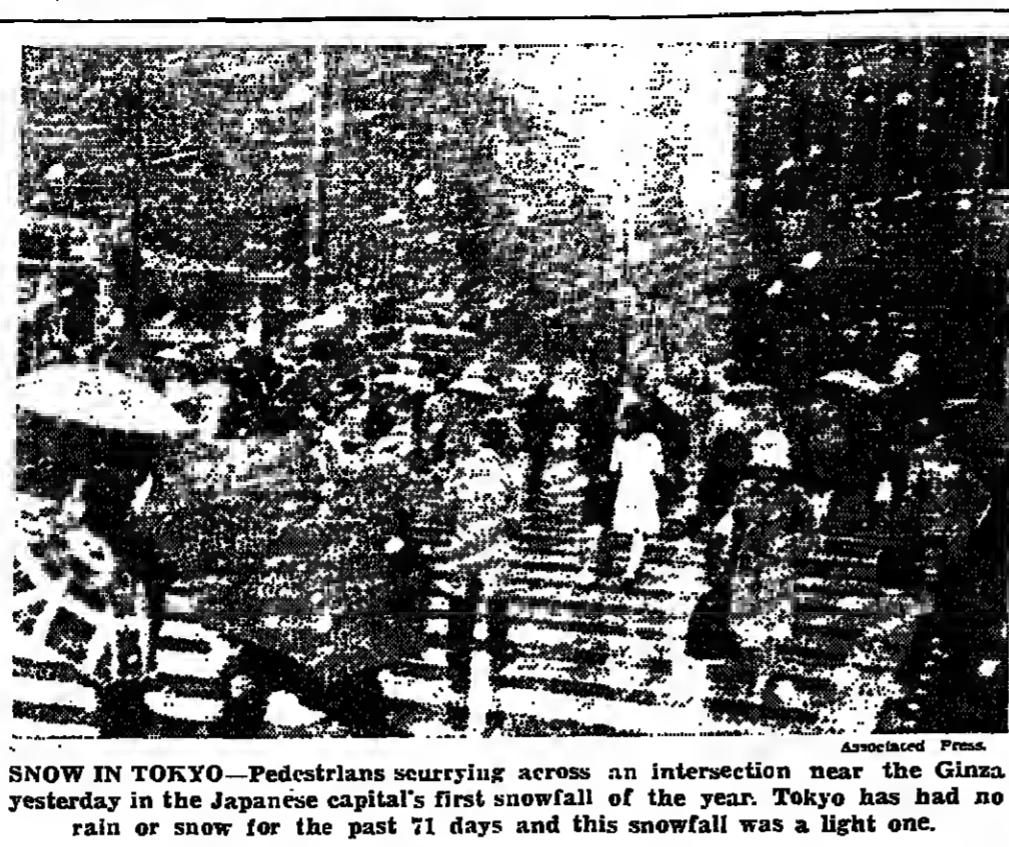
The men were charged with setting off bombs and attacking police posts in Rabat and Casablanca early in 1973. Fifteen men sentenced to death in an earlier trial on the same charges were executed by firing squad in November.

SAINTS-CROIX, Switzerland, Jan. 21 (AP)—A French bus skidding on an icy road in the Jura mountains near here fell 20 meters down a slope and overturned, killing eight persons and injuring 21 late last night. The police said one passenger was still missing today, apparently having wandered off into the woods dazed by shock.

Jura Bus Crash Kills 8

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ASSOCIATED PRESS
SNOW IN TOKYO—Pedestrians scurrying across an intersection near the Ginza yesterday in the Japanese capital's first snowfall of the year. Tokyo has had no rain or snow for the past 71 days and this snowfall was a light one.

Obituaries

John P. Shaw, 50, U.S. Envoy And Soviet Affairs Expert

BETHESDA, Md., Jan. 21 (NYT)—John P. Shaw, 50, a diplomat who was a specialist on Soviet affairs and divisions in the international Communist movement, died yesterday of a heart attack at his home here.

In 1971, Mr. Shaw, as a member of a U.S. negotiating team, drafted one of the basic documents that led to the completion of the first phase of the talks on limiting strategic arms with the Soviet Union a year later. Entitled "Measures to Lessen the Danger of Outbreak of Nuclear War," the pact was accepted and initialed by negotiators Aug. 20, 1971.

Previously, Mr. Shaw was counselor of the legation in Romania when the Bucharest Communist leadership was developing its independent foreign policy to escape Soviet hegemony.

In those years, 1962 to 1965, Mr. Shaw was known in Bucharest as the one foreign diplomat who knew and understood what was going on between the Romanian Communists and the Soviet and Chinese leaderships.

It was his reporting, in large part, that prompted the United States to view the growing Soviet-Chinese split in a new and advantageous light and to set about improving ties with Romania.

Mr. Shaw joined the Foreign Service in 1946 and, after tours in West Germany and Britain, was

given Russian-language training in preparation for work in Moscow. He served in the Soviet capital from 1965 to 1967.

Edmund Blunden

LONDON, Jan. 21 (UPI)—Edmund Blunden, 77, poet and author, died at his home in Suffolk last night, his family said today.

Mr. Blunden had been ill for years, having resigned as Oxford University's professor of poetry in 1969 for health reasons.

Although principally a poet, Mr. Blunden sprang to fame as author of "Understones of War," an autobiographical study of World War I. The book was acclaimed by the critics and sold out its first edition in 24 hours.

Educated at Oxford, Mr. Blunden became professor of English literature at Tokyo University in 1924 and stayed for three years. He wrote books on Shelley, Thomas Hardy and Leigh Hunt, and his poems included "Sheila by a Stream" (1944) and "After the Bombing" (1949).

In the 1950s, Mr. Blunden received the Queen's Gold Medal for Poetry and in 1963 he was named companion of literature by the Royal Society of Literature.

Racism Hit in Rhodesia

SALISBURY, Rhodesia, Jan. 21 (UPI)—Rhodesia's Roman Catholic bishops yesterday attacked the "racist" policies of Ian Smith's Rhodesian Front government.

Robert E. Lehmann

PARIS, Ky., Jan. 21 (AP)—Robert E. Lehmann, 52, owner of 1970 Kentucky Derby winner Dust Commander, died Saturday.

Mr. Lehmann retired at age 42 from a successful construction business in Fremont, Ohio. He held a number of safar records, among them the killing of an elephant whose tusks weighed more than 110 pounds each.

10 Clerics Cited In South Korea Over Criticisms

SEOUL, Jan. 21 (NYT)—The emergency general court-martial authorities of the South Korean Army announced today the arrest of 10 Christian clergymen here on charges of violating a presidential decree of Jan. 8 banning criticism of the nation's constitution.

A 26-year-old employee of a private preparatory school in Seoul had also been arrested on similar charges.

Thirteen South Koreans now face trial by military tribunal for allegedly criticizing the restrictive 1972 constitution, which gives President Park Chung Hee vast powers. Two opposition politicians had been arrested early last week.

The accused face a maximum penalty of 15 years in prison if found guilty.

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Canada means freedom in lots of ways—wide open spaces, freedom to try out new ideas and a friendly relaxed atmosphere. It feels that way on Air Canada too. There's a welcoming atmosphere from the moment you check in and it stays like that all the way to your destination.

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Talk if you want to, sleep if you'd like to, eat or just relax. Air Canada frees you from all the worries of travel.

Air Canada—Freeway to the USA

Air Canada flies the free and easy way to the USA. Our fast connections in Montreal and Toronto give US-bound passengers a comfortable journey to 7 key cities throughout the USA, and often get them there faster. Pre-clear US customs and immigration

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Nixon Failed To Remember Charity in '72 Oversight Attributed To War Concerns

By Jules Witcover
WASHINGTON, Jan. 21 (WP)—President Nixon gave only \$295 in income-tax reportable contributions to charity in 1972 because he was busy with critical decisions on Vietnam at year's end and nobody reminded him, a White House aide said.

"There was no knowing decision to give only \$295. He never got around to it and nobody reminded him," Richard A. Moore, special counsel to the President, said. It was in December, 1972, that Mr. Nixon, pressing to bring the war to an end, ordered the bombing of North Vietnam resumed.

Mr. Moore said there was no regular procedure for determining the President's contributions after 1969, when he moved his residence to California and assigned the task of making out his tax returns to a Los Angeles accountant, Arthur Bloch.

Yearly Review

Before that time, Mr. Moore said, Mr. Nixon, as a private citizen in New York, would sit down with his accountant there each year and review his contributions. That procedure ceased with the switch to California, Mr. Moore said.

"When he left, New York, his business affairs were transferred to the West Coast," the special counsel said. "Once he got in that Oval Office, nobody ever got around to doing anything and it was clearly not a priority."

But even if it does, mission control officials say the three astronauts may still be able to complete the full 84-day mission by using backup systems. Today is the 67th day of the flight.

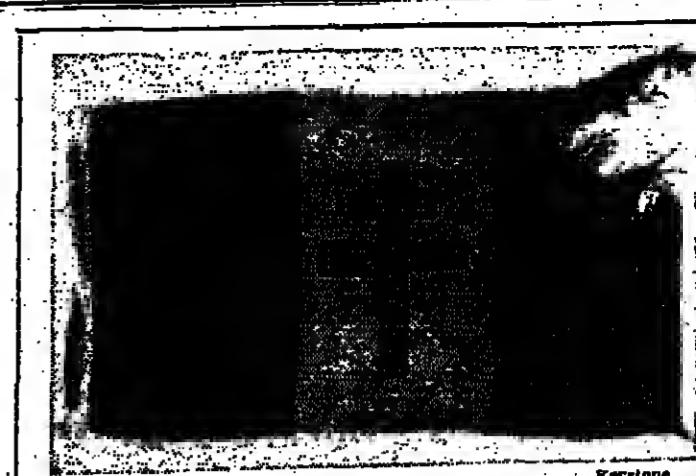
Nine instances of gyroscopic fluctuations have been reported in the last three days compared to 20 malfunctions in the first nine weeks of the Skylab-3 mission.

"I would like it better if it didn't happen so often," a mission control official said. "Because of it, the probability for failure must be higher."

But flight director Milton Windfuhr said yesterday that enough backup control gas is aboard to keep the station stable for the remainder of the mission if nothing else goes wrong.

The White House has also made available a list of the President's charitable contributions from 1963 to 1968. In 1963, he gave \$8,211 to 31 charities; in 1964, \$14,067.46 to 62; in 1965, \$12,945.60 to 77; in 1966, \$9,430.03 to 42; in 1967, \$7,826.55 to 28; and in 1968, \$3,307.73 to 19.

This pattern, Mr. Moore said, indicated a fairer picture of Mr. Nixon's charitable contributions.



ASSOCIATED PRESS
FREE FRENCH FLAG—This tattered, historic pennant that adorned the car of Gen. Charles de Gaulle in World War II when he headed the Free French Forces from London will be auctioned today at Christie's London auction house. Flag was embroidered by the wife of the chauffeur who drove for Gen. de Gaulle.

Device of Impounding Funds Is Being Abandoned by Nixon

By Edwin L. Dale

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21 (NYT)—

"President Nixon's new budget will all but abandon last year's highly controversial device of impounding funds for programs approved by Congress."

The Budget Office, he said, will revert to its normal practice of "reserving" appropriated funds for various programs, which includes doling them out to the various agencies on a schedule determined by ability to spend and other factors. This practice had led, for example, to "underspending" the money available for roadbuilding in the Highway Trust Fund for many years, mainly without controversy.

Acceptance by Congress

Congress, in general, has accepted the need for the "reserving" device, sometimes called "appropriation," as necessary for orderly spending, although there may continue to be some controversy this year over specific items.

Mr. Ash had previously disclosed that the budget, which will go to Congress Feb. 4, would move a little above \$300 billion about a \$30-billion increase from the current 1974 fiscal year. It will probably show an estimated deficit in the neighborhood of \$10 billion.

Of the \$30-billion increase in spending, he said, about \$20 billion will not contain, as the one a year ago did, a long list of more than 100 items in which the President decided to cut back on programs and eliminate some altogether.

His decisions sparked an intense battle with Congress and a flood of court suits. Eventually the President released funds for many of the programs in question, and some were changed by Congress.

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AMERICANS IN PARIS—Judith Jamison, a member of Alvin Ailey's American Dance Theater, performs at the Palais des Sports, Paris. The troupe is appearing in Paris through Feb. 10.

Associated Press

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Chard—By Any Name It's a Beet

By Waverley Root

CHARD is simply a beet (*Beta vulgaris var. cicla*) of which the stalks and leaves have been developed instead of the root. It is also called the leaf beet, Swiss chard (why I do not know; it is a native of the Mediterranean area), and, especially in England, the seakale beet, a misnomer since it is related neither to sea kale nor to kale, which is a kind of cabbage.

Some reference books report that the leaf beet was already being cultivated in prehistoric times, while the root or garden beet did not appear until the beginning of the Christian era. This would imply that the leaf chard was the original type, from which root beets developed later. Another possibility is that both the leaf and garden beet evolved, presumably as the result of cultivation, from a common intermediate ancestor, for the ancient Romans seem to have had such a vegetable, of which both root and leaves could be eaten.

However, plants spoke of both white beets and chard as entering into the same mixture so there must have been at least two distinct varieties by the 2d century B.C.; and the prized chard of Pompeii seems definitely to have been the leaf beet. Etymology is not much help here, for "chard" comes from the Latin *carduus*, which means neither beet nor chard, but thistle or artichoke.

Chard was being eaten in France at least by the 18th century, if not in Talieven's "Vivander," and France still consumes more of it than any other country.

Chard can support warm weather, so that in temperate climates it furnishes greens from July until the first cold weather, after early spring, leafy plants like spinach have given up. It has less iron than spinach and is not as nourishing, but it is nevertheless a refreshing and agreeable warm-weather vegetable. The stalks are difficult for some persons to digest, which is perhaps why the French never serve stalks and leaves together, and, indeed, cultivate separate sub-varieties for each.

(C) 1973 by Waverley Root, from a book to be published by Simon and Schuster entitled "Food: An Informal Dictionary."

The Mushrooming Business of Genealogy

By Della Denman

LONDON (NYT)—Many do it to find names to drop, others are chasing property, some hope to claim a lost inheritance but most do it out of curiosity.

Genealogy is now one of Britain's most popular fads, and Americans top the list of foreigners hunting down their ancestors. The pursuit has mushroomed in the past decade, spawning some 200 private concerns that charge from \$50 to \$1,000 to discover a person's origins.

For the do-it-yourself enthusiast, the main source of information is the Society of Genealogists, a vast oak-panelled mansion in London's Kensington, where shelves are packed from floor to ceiling with more than 30,000 volumes of documents.

Eager amateurs spend days, weeks and sometimes months poring over dusty copies of ancient parish registers, wills and apprentice lists. Occasionally a gleam of discovery comes to the researcher's eyes and he chalks up another entry to his family tree. But it is a time-consuming and frustrating activity, and hours of search often result in nothing.

The Records

Many of the records at the society, which was founded for amateurs in 1911, have been compiled by its members. Family histories, marriage indexes and wills date from 1837 often as far back as the 16th century. Registers of births, deaths and marriages after 1837 are kept at Somerset House, Britain's official record library, and copies of certificates can be obtained for \$2.

Anthony Camp, the 36-year-old director of the Society of Genealogists, says that about 15 percent of its 4,000 members are Americans. Members pay an annual \$12 subscription to use the library. Nonmembers can pay a daily fee of \$3.50.

For an additional charge, the society's research department will do the work. Lyndon B. Johnson, the Beatles and several business tycoons commissioned their family trees, Mr. Camp said, and British newspapers make regular use of the society to delve into the background of celebrities and consorts of the royal family.

A recent hunt for the ancestors of Capt. Mark Phillips, the cavalry officer who married Princess Anne in November, disclosed that not only was he descended from a family called Horsey but also that his ninth great-grandfather, Sir John Har-

rington, invented the flushing toilet in the early 1600s.

Mr. Camp said that it was impossible to estimate how long a search would take. "Many Americans arrive on our doorstep with an immaculate pedigree traced in the States back to the 17th century and say they want to complete their research before they depart at the end of the week. Unless they know the birthplace of the original emigrant, we have to start from scratch to find him."

Brian Brooks, a professional genealogist who says he has 200 clients on his books at any one time, agrees that the most satisfactory American cases stem from 19th-century emigrants.

"A man or woman who left Britain after the 1880s will probably be in the Somerset House registry of births, deaths and marriages, and he might be listed in the census returns beginning in 1841," Mr. Brooks said.

The emigrant who went to the States earlier is much more

elusive. If he had an unusual name, as opposed to Smith, Brown or Jones, he might be traced from a will. If he had a wife and children, they are useful additional evidence. And some emigrants founded towns in the States of the same names as theirs in Britain, which might add a clue.

"But in general, few shipping lists exist and unless the subject's home town is known it's anyone's guess where to begin looking."

For \$70 a century, Mr. Brooks will go back as far as he can. In most cases he expects to take around six months and establish a tree back to the 1790s. "Before that it can be difficult unless the family had an unusual name, stayed in one village or town, or were wealthy enough to leave wills and perhaps got involved in court proceedings."

Major Obstacle

Mr. Camp says that a major obstacle to research is that with the growth of industrialization in the 18th century, people com-

monly moved around and left no trace of their whereabouts. Country people frequently got married in large cities and never registered their betrothal in their home villages.

There is still a lot of snobbery in the genealogy game, Mr. Camp concludes. "Americans, like most enthusiasts, cherish aspirations to blue blood and coats of arms. Though I think it's fair to say that the majority of emigrants are descended from small landowners or farm laborers."

Mr. Brooks recalls that over his 13 years in genealogy he has worked out some faultless pedigrees but that others turned out to be sham. "A lot of my clients' claims are based on legend and family myth and I discover they are completely inaccurate."

"Anyone after money or property today is generally chasing an illusion. And they will probably find that their forebears are far less educated than they imagined. The fact is that most of us come from very modest backgrounds."

Entertainment in New York

NEW YORK, Jan. 21 (NYT)—This is how critics for The New York Times rate new films and stage productions:

Plays

"Back Bog Beast Ball" is by the young American Sam Shepard—"a careless playwright of genius," says Clive Barnes. "The characters in 'Back Bog Beast Ball' are almost pure John Ford," writes Barnes. The aging gunsmith, his assistant (and possible successor) and the wounded Bible-thumping preacher are just as much part of Western mythology as is the Indian woman fearful for her brood, and the wife-lady with a diabolical violin and mean ways. The gunman and his sidekick come to this shack in the low country. A monster has been terrorizing the neighborhood, killing all the young men and the children. It is a two-headed beast intent on the destruction of the human race. Shepard lets it all pour over him—Western movies, Transylvanian witchcraft and Greek tragedy. His play is both tense and silly." Richard Voss's staging of the play (at the Exchange Theater) is "simple and economical... and it was a good start." David Davies and James Hall play the two gunsmiths.

"The Past is the Past" and "Going Thru Changes" two one-act plays at the Billie Holiday Theater in Brooklyn deserve a full house and a responsive audience, says Clive Barnes. "In 'The Past is the Past,' a son finally discovers his father after years of absence. In 'Going Thru Changes,' a young married couple fight over the husband's failed dreams. What transforms these familiar situations into a wistful and tender evening is the artistry of the playwright, Richard Wesley. In the first play,



Sylvia Plath

a dialogue over a pool table, we immediately recognize that the characters are father and son. The separation is a chasm that cannot be leaped. The son must find his own way without help, or even compassion, from his father. In "Going Thru Changes," Alicia and Darnell, recently married, are confronted by Darnell's reawakened desire to prove himself as a semi-pro basketball player. Mr. Wesley is studying not just this particular black marriage, but young marriage and young fidelity... The acting is excellent." Lloyd Richards's production is impeccable, using James Jukno Cooper's sparse, but flexible, scenery."

"Sylvia Plath" and "A Difficult Evening," two programs on the work of Sylvia Plath, the Boston-born poet who committed suicide at the age of 31, are now playing in New York. "Miss Plath has taught me something about drama," says Clive Barnes after seeing the performance—the first given by the Royal Shakespeare Company at the Brooklyn Academy of Music and the second presented by the New York

Theatre company at Manhattan's Clark Center. "In either version it is a presence and a voice to be cherished," writes Barnes. "The Royal Shakespeare Company's presentation, excellently staged by Barry Kyle, has three women floating in a space, quoting a woman's journey. It is precisely done. The clarity of words, the blend of personality, the variety of poetic life and experience—everything is spun-out and perfect. Brenda Bruce is the older woman—the mother-child figure. Estelle Kohler is the poet. Louise Jameson is the more direct, concerned, the more fearless. Three aspects of a strange and remarkable woman."

"A Difficult Evening," directed by Amita Khanzadiwala, uses some of the same material and it has much of the same sensibility, says Barnes. It is acted by Margo Ann Berdeshevsky, Mary Hamill, Elinor O'Malley and Elizabeth Perry.

Films

"A King in New York" produced by Charlie Chaplin in 1957 but withdrawn from release in New York, is "like a letter written but unsent—until now—from a far-off time and place of great bitterness," says Vincent Canby. Its story of the adventures in the United States of King Shadov (Chaplin) is very strange fiction. With reservations about the film, "so personal that to criticize it in any degree has a way of turning into a critique of the man." Canby says it has "absolutely no gift for small talk... A lot of scenes look as if they'd been lifted from plays that were being acted before any scripts had been written." Yet Canby adds, "A King in New York" is also, much of the time, hugely funny and healthily vulgar, and it is always extremely moving."

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Other 350.50 245.50 245.50 245.50

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(w) Apollo Fund 350.50 245.50 245.50 245.50

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BUSINESS

Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

FINANCE

Page 7

PARIS, TUESDAY, JANUARY 22, 1974

Japan Payments Deficit Paris Brakes Hits \$10 Billion in '73 Newly Fleated Franc's Loss

TOKYO, Jan. 21 (AP-DJ)—Japan ended 1973 with a \$10.7-billion balance-of-payments deficit, a stunning reversal of the \$4.741-billion surplus of 1972, the Finance Ministry said today in a provisional report.

In December alone there was a deficit of \$1.18 billion against November's \$1.71-billion deficit and a surplus of \$32 million in December.

The ministry attributed the December record deficit to a continued high level of imports and to a large outflow of long-term capital. A yen credit to the World Bank was a major element in the latter category, the ministry said.

The full year deficit was attributed to a dwindling trade surplus, a sharp rise in the country's deficit on invisible transactions and a net outflow of long-term capital that more than doubled the 1972 total.

Exports Set Record

Exports in 1973 were a record \$86.15 billion, up 29 percent from 1972. Imports rose 70 percent to a record \$83.34 billion.

This left a trade surplus of \$2.81 billion, down from an \$8.97 billion surplus a year earlier.

The services and transfer payment accounts, which are combined in the provisional figures, showed a deficit of \$2.81 billion in 1973, against a \$23.5-billion deficit the previous year. Much of the larger outflow was accounted for by Japanese tourism abroad.

The long-term capital account recorded a \$9.63-billion net outflow in 1973, against a \$4.49-billion deficit a year earlier.

In a note to these statistics, however, the ministry said that \$2.7 billion of the 1973 total (and \$1.5 billion of the 1972 amount) represented funds that did not actually originate in Japan. These funds were long-term foreign currency loans extended by Japanese banks, which secured the cash primarily by borrowing in the Eurodollar market.

'Real' Deficit Lower

Thus the ministry contended, the "real" 1973 overall payments deficit was only \$7.3 billion rather than \$10.1 billion. Last year, however, when the government was attempting to avoid an upward movement of the yen, no mention was made of the fact that the 1972 surplus should have been \$6.2 billion rather than \$4.7 billion.

Finance Minister Takeo Fukuda, speaking today at the 1974 opening of the legislature, said steps aimed at bringing about an improvement in the balance of payments are one of the most important tasks facing the government.

He indicated that further adjustments in Japan's foreign exchange controls would be carried out to stem the massive outflow of funds.

Over the weekend, the Economic Planning Agency published a revised economic outlook for the year beginning April 1 showing that Japan's current account (trade and so-called invisibles) is

expected to show a deficit of \$1.15 billion in the coming fiscal year, rather than the \$450 million surplus expected earlier. The agency cited higher crude oil prices for its revision.

Yen's Value Tied to Mark

TOKYO, Jan. 21 (AP-DJ)—The Japanese financial community generally expects the yen's market performance to be largely determined by what happens to the deutsche mark in the wake of France's decision to float the commercial franc.

If West German authorities allow dollars to hold the DM rate steady against the dollar, the yen will probably hold for the time being at 300 to the dollar. Foreign exchange dealers said Friday's close.

II, however, the mark is allowed to decline significantly, chances are great that irresistible downward pressure on the yen will mount, leading to another devaluation in the near future, they said.

While officials at the Finance Ministry and Bank of Japan would not speculate officially on the yen's future value, they also did not dispute the logic prevailing among dealers.

Intervention Expected

A Finance Ministry official said he expected the Bundesbank to intervene when the German foreign exchange markets reopen. He cited Germany's offer of a large credit to France as an example of Bonn's commitment to relatively stable exchange rates near the currently prevailing values.

Shige Yokota, a senior spokesman for the Bank of Japan, said the dominant factor in market psychology, including that prevailing in Tokyo, is the movement of the mark.

The franc float may have a temporary impact on the Tokyo foreign exchange market that would be manifest in heavy dollar buying when trading resumes, but assuming nothing drastic happens to the mark, "I expect that the tempest won't last a long time," he said.

Although interbank foreign exchange transactions were suspended here today, commercial banks were allowed to conduct dealings with their customers. The banks generally sold dollars in cash transactions for 310 yen, against 305 Friday. There was no official word on when the foreign exchange market here would reopen.

One Dollar---

LONDON (AP-DJ)—The late or closing interbank rate for the dollar here

Jan. 21, 1974	Today	Prev.	Ch.
sterling per £1...	2.1725	2.1666	-16.70
Belg. Fr. 1.81...	42.9	42.9	+ 1.85
Dutch guilder 1.21...	1.205	1.205	+ 1.43
Deutsche mark 2.817	2.82	2.82	+ 1.43
Danish krona 6.8935	6.7687	6.7687	+ 1.31
Ecuador 27.1	27.45		
Egypt 1.11 (1/2)	1.11	1.11	+ 1.34
Guilder 3.012	2.9476	2.9476	+ 1.28
Israeli pound 4.75	4.76	4.76	+ 1.28
Iraqi dinar 1.15	1.15	1.15	+ 1.24
Irish £ 660.0	643.5	643.5	-13.47
Italy 5.75	5.75	5.75	+ 1.34
Lebanon 52.775	56.5	56.5	+ 9.51
Schilling 21.05	20.925	20.925	-1.34
Sw. Krona 1.15	1.15	1.15	+ 1.34
Sw. Francs 3.072	3.072	3.072	+ 12.92
Sw. Fr. 304.75	300.02	300.02	+ 1.82

As calculated by the Luxembourg Stock Exchange, the Euro was today worth:

DM ...	Belgian Fr. 47,8821	French Fr. 47,8821	Irish £ 1.15	Lebanon 52.775	Sw. Fr. 304.75	U.S. \$ 1.0913
4.741	3.14481	3.14481	1.0913	741.0223	47,8821	1.0913

A: Free; B: Commercial
A: Percentage change against the dollar on January 20, 1973.
B: The 1973 Smithson Agreement as calculated by Morgan Guaranty Trust Co. The figures are based on currency quotations in New York.

Decline Is Near 4%; Export 'War' Feared

(Continued from Page 1)
both cities saw the price of the metal bid up to \$144 an ounce before profit-taking set in. Nevertheless, the closing price of \$138.50 an ounce, up a sharp \$8.50 from Friday, was still a record.

The gold rush was most intense in the relatively small Paris market where the 12.5 kilo bar sold at a record \$158.11 an ounce.

In Frankfurt, although the Bundesbank remained outside the market, unofficial trading between banks saw the dollar rise sharply against the deutsche mark. The dollar traded as high as 2.276 DM before settling back to 2.24, a gain of 1 percent from Friday's close.

Otmar Emminger, vice-president of the Bundesbank, said that the French withdrawal from the joint float would make it easier for the central bank to support the mark against the dollar since the bank would be freed of the fear that such intervention would strain the joint float due to a weakening of the French franc.

West German authorities had to hold the DM rate steady against the dollar, the yen will probably hold for the time being at 300 to the dollar. Foreign exchange dealers said.

II, however, the mark is allowed to decline significantly, chances are great that irresistible downward pressure on the yen will mount, leading to another devaluation in the near future, they said.

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Although interbank foreign exchange transactions were suspended here today, commercial banks were allowed to conduct dealings with their customers. The banks generally sold dollars in cash transactions for 310 yen, against 305 Friday. There was no official word on when the foreign exchange market here would reopen.

If the government maneuver succeeds, business will borrow foreign currency in the Euro-markets where rates are much cheaper and bring these funds into France. This inflow of cash will tend to counteract the depressive effect the outflows are having on the financial franc rate.

In addition, the inflows will boost the nation's reserves—one of the aims of the government's decision to suspend for six months its obligation to support the commercial franc rate.

The National Assembly will begin tomorrow a special session to discuss the government's new monetary policy.

The start of the reporting period for the oil companies coincides with today's reconvening of Congress considered increasingly hostile toward the oil industry. Congress is sure to focus on what critics call "windfall" profits the oil companies.

The bigger companies are making a special effort to explain the paradox of sharply climbing earnings during a time of petroleum shortages.

Some companies will be stressing the origin of their earnings. One point the internationals will be emphasizing within the next few days is that most of their big profit gains are coming from outside the United States.

Most of the internationals sell more oil abroad than at home and foreign governments, more

than ever, are buying oil from the United States.

Rep. Reuss, who is chairman of the joint congressional subcommittee on international economics, said the "French have decided to kill the snake," a reference to the efforts of some of the nine Common Market nations to coordinate their monetary policies.

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In an interview, Rep. Reuss said he saw no reason why the United States should undertake major intervention in foreign exchange markets to check a rise in the dollar.

Instead, he said, "we should accelerate our efforts" to remove existing U.S. restrictions on private dollar outflows and to lift a 40-year-old prohibition on private gold holdings by U.S. citizens.

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INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

GM Further Reduces Output

General Motors, reacting to sharper declines in its big-car sales than expected, has widened and extended its already-reduced January production schedules in the U.S. GM, which did not announce the latest cutback, confirmed the move but did not give any information about the additional cuts.

But the moves apparently will slice another 20,000 cars from the most recent target that called for 358,000 cars. A spokesman said decisions have not been reached so far about February cuts, but it is considered likely that GM will take additional moves if the auto-sales slump continues to deepen. The new target, estimated at about 340,000 cars after the latest cuts, is down 23 percent from actual January 1973 production.

GM sales have been hit harder than those of its competitors because of the deepening slump in demand for big cars. In late December deliveries of all GM cars fell 38 percent compared with a 35 percent drop in February. Early January GM sales fell 42 percent while Ford's dropped only 14 percent and Chrysler's, only 7 percent. During both periods, sales of American Motors cars, mostly small models, posted hefty gains.

Exemptions From U.S. Price Controls

The U.S. Cost of Living Council has announced exemptions from Phase-II price controls for mobile homes and recreational vehicles and semiconductors and other related solid-state devices. Council Director John T. Dunlop says controls in the semiconductor industry have served "little useful purpose" because prices have been declining for several years and because they are expected to do so in 1974. In the mobile homes industry, the council has received commitments for price restraint from manufacturers and several firms

have agreed not to raise prices more than 3 percent above current levels. The council also notes that a decline in sales of mobile homes and recreational vehicles is anticipated because of the gasoline shortage and that this would also help hold down prices.

Audi NSU Says '73 Sales Rose 44%

Preliminary calculations have disclosed that sales of Audi NSU Auto Union AG rose about 44 percent to around 3.7 million deutsche marks in 1973 from the previous year and exceed the projected sales figure of 3.5 billion DM. Audi, a subsidiary of Volkswagenwerk, says production in 1973 rose 37 percent to 409,793 cars. And unit sales totaled 397,500 in 1973, up 34 percent from 1972. Of this total, about 50 percent was exported. Capital spending declined to 165 million marks from 235 million.

Japanese to Build Plant in China

C. Itoh & Co., Toho Titanium Co. and Kao KK have signed a contract to supply a 4-billion-yen (\$47 million) catalyst plant for polypropylene polymerization to China. Itoh officials say the contract was made on a Chinese yuan basis, but declined to disclose payment terms. The plant will have an annual capacity of about 220 tons of titanium tri-chloride, which is used to produce polypropylene needed to make fibers, films and molded and extruded products.

Toyota Raises Prices 10%

Toyota Motor Sales Co., the marketing arm of Toyota Motor Corp., has raised its prices for automobiles by an average of 10 percent to absorb higher raw material and parts costs. Toyota raised prices by an average of 7 percent on Nov. 24. Early last week, Nissan Motor increased its automobile prices by an average of 10 percent.

Earnings Rise in '73 Near 45%

Oil Firms to Seek to Explain Profit Gains

N.Y. Jan. 21 (AP-DJ)—Exxon Corp., which has never before called a press conference to announce its earnings, has called one for Wednesday morning to release its 1973 results. It is known that Exxon, the world's biggest oil company, made more money than ever last year.

IK Jimelson, chairman of the company which was formerly Standard Oil of New Jersey, will explain the figures.

Exxon, as well as other oil companies, has a sneaking suspicion that big oil-company profits during the energy crisis are not going to be considered commendable by Americans who have warmed their thermostats and waited for hours at gasoline stations to get their cars tanks filled.

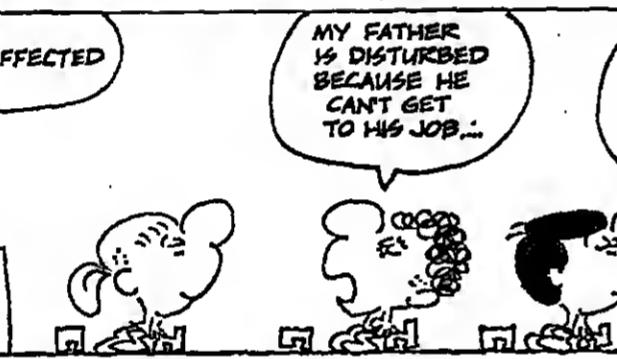
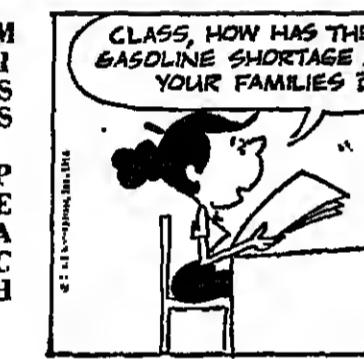
Analysts predict that Exxon's 1973 profits surged more than 40 percent, to around \$10 billion. Several other giants of the oil industry also will be reporting their 1973 profits this week. Their earnings, like Exxon's, are record-shattering and profit gains should average around 45 percent, according to some calculations. Such prosperity is cheering news for their stockholders; for the companies, it's an embarrassment of riches.

Much is going to be made of rate of return. Phillips Petroleum will report that even though its 1973 profits were up substantially, its return on total assets was only about 7 percent. Generally, the internationals will be quoting a range of 12 to 14 percent for their 1973 rates of return, which they will contend is about average for most oil companies.

New York Stock Exchange Trading

American Stock Exchange Trading

1973-74 Stocks and Div. In S										1973-74 Stocks and Div. In S										1973-74 Stocks and Div. In S									
P/E	Sis.	High.	Low.	Div.	In	P/E	Sis.	High.	Low.	Div.	In	P/E	Sis.	High.	Low.	Div.	In	P/E	Sis.	High.	Low.	Div.	In						
12 1/2	6 1/2 AAV Cos	20	4	22	6 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	—	—	10 1/2	2 1/2	Astrex Inc	6	26	31 1/2	23 1/2	2	—	10 1/2	7	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	—	—		
11 1/2	4 1/2 AbraMfg	22	3	3	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	—	—	10 1/2	5 1/2	Atlanta Cp	3	1	6	6	—	—	10 1/2	7	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	—	—		
3 1/2	1 1/2 Abrofco	17	1	2	3	3	3	3	3	—	—	10 1/2	4 1/2	Abrofco	14	14	14	14	14	—	10 1/2	7	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	—	—		
2 1/2	2 1/2 Action Ind	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	—	—	10 1/2	12 1/2	All CAR B Corp	6	22	27 1/2	27 1/2	19	—	10 1/2	7	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	—	—		
5 1/2	7 1/2 Adam Russ	12	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	—	—	10 1/2	12 1/2	Allies Corp	14	14	14	14	14	—	10 1/2	7	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	—	—		
12 1/2	ADM Indus	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	17	—	—	10 1/2	17	ADM Indus	22	22	20 1/2	20 1/2	19	—	10 1/2	7	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	—	—		
2 1/2	2 1/2 Admire Int'l	17	37	37	37	37	37	37	37	—	—	10 1/2	21	Admiral Corp	17	17	17	17	17	—	10 1/2	7	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	—	—		
2 1/2	2 1/2 Adroa Inc	11	3	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	1 1/2	—	—	10 1/2	21	Adroa Inc	17	17	17	17	17	—	10 1/2	7	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	—	—		
2 1/2	2 1/2 Aeroflo Inc	6	6	4	4	4	4	4	4	—	—	10 1/2	21	Aeroflo Inc	17	17	17	17	17	—	10 1/2	7	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	—	—		
2 1/2	2 1/2 Aeromar Inc	21	4	10	36 1/2	36 1/2	36 1/2	36 1/2	36 1/2	—	—	10 1/2	41	Aeromar Inc	22	22	42	42	42	—	10 1/2	7	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	—	—		
2 1/2	2 1/2 Afril Inc	20	5	1	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	—	—	10 1/2	41	Afril Inc	22	22	42	42	42	—	10 1/2	7	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	—	—		
2 1/2	2 1/2 Afril Pub	18	5	1	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	—	—	10 1/2	41	Afril Pub	22	22	42	42	42	—	10 1/2	7	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	—	—		
2 1/2	2 1/2 Afril Pub	14	5	1	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	—	—	10 1/2	41	Afril Pub	22	22	42	42	42	—	10 1/2	7	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	—	—		
2 1/2	2 1/2 Afril Pub	14	5	1	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	—	—	10 1/2	41	Afril Pub	22	22	42	42	42	—	10 1/2	7	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	—	—		
2 1/2	2 1/2 Afril Pub	14	5	1	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	—	—	10 1/2	41	Afril Pub	22	22	42	42	42	—	10 1/2	7	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	—	—		
2 1/2	2 1/2 Afril Pub	14	5	1	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	—	—	10 1/2	41	Afril Pub	22	22	42	42	42	—	10 1/2	7	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	—	—		
2 1/2	2 1/2 Afril Pub	14	5	1	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	—	—	10 1/2	41	Afril Pub	22	22	42	42	42	—	10 1/2	7	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	—	—		
2 1/2	2 1/2 Afril Pub	14	5	1	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	—	—	10 1/2	41	Afril Pub	22	22	42	42	42	—	10 1/2	7	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	—	—		
2 1/2	2 1/2 Afril Pub	14	5	1	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	—	—	10 1/2	41	Afril Pub	22	22	42	42	42	—	10 1/2	7	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	—	—		
2 1/2	2 1/2 Afril Pub	14	5	1	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	—	—	10 1/2	41	Afril Pub	22	22	42	42	42	—	10 1/2	7	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	—	—		
2 1/2	2 1/2 Afril Pub	14	5	1	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	—	—	10 1/2	41	Afril Pub	22	22	42	42	42	—	10 1/2	7	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	—	—		
2 1/2	2 1/2 Afril Pub	14	5	1	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	—	—	10 1/2	41	Afril Pub	22	22	42	42	42	—	10 1/2	7	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	—	—		
2 1/2	2 1/2 Afril Pub	14	5	1	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	—	—	10 1/2	41	Afril Pub	22	22	42	42	42	—	10 1/2	7	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	—	—		
2 1/2	2 1/2 Afril Pub	14	5	1	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	—	—	10 1/2	41	Afril Pub	22	22	42	42	42	—	10 1/2	7	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	—	—		
2 1/2	2 1/2 Afril Pub	14	5	1	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	—	—	10 1/2	41	Afril Pub	22	22	42	42	42	—	10 1/2	7	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	—	—		
2 1/2	2 1/2 Afril Pub	14	5	1	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	—	—	10 1/2	41	Afril Pub	22	22	42	42	42	—	10 1/2	7	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	—	—		
2 1/2	2 1/2 Afril Pub	14	5	1	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	—	—	10 1/2	41	Afril Pub	22	22	42	42	42	—	10 1/2	7	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	—	—		
2 1/2	2 1/2 Afril Pub	14	5	1	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	—	—	10 1/2	41	Afril Pub	22	22	42	42	42	—	10 1/2	7	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	—	—		
2 1/2	2 1/2 Afril Pub	14	5	1	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	—	—	10 1/2	41	Afril Pub	22	22	42	42	42	—	10 1/2	7							



BLONDIE



BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

Examination of the diagrammed deal suggests that South will make only eight tricks, one in spades, three in hearts, and two in each minor suit. But with some help from the opposition South was able to arrive at a rare and attractive ending.

West made the normal opening lead of the club four, and the nine was played from dummy. This was the right move, since this was the best chance to make three club tricks by finding West with a five-card suit including the ten and East with a doubleton king.

When the club nine was the first trick, South led the heart jack for a successful finesse. Then he led a diamond to the king and West took the ace. A duck by West would have been both brilliant and effective—it was not impossible, since South was unlikely to attack diamonds at this point unless he held the jack as well as the king.

West shifted to the spade ten, and South inferred "correctly" that the ace was on his right. He therefore made a key play by putting on dummy's five, abandoning the obvious chance of

making two spade tricks if West held the ace. West continued spades, and East captured the queen with the ace. He led his remaining club, and South ducked, permitting the king to win.

A diamond was returned, and after taking the queen followed by the jack South was on lead in this position:

NORTH	♦ X	EAST	♦ J9
♦ —	♦ Q8	♦ —	♦ Q87
♦ 10	♦ 84	♦ AK	♦ —
♦ 10	♦ 1072	♦ —	♦ A
WEST	♦ —	SOUTH	♦ —
♦ —	♦ 84	♦ —	♦ —
♦ —	♦ 10	♦ —	♦ —
♦ —	♦ —	♦ —	♦ —

The lead of the club ace subjected East to a cross-cross squeeze, an unusual variety. Whichever suit East chose to discard South would play, making the ninth trick in it. This combination of blocked menaces against one opponent occurs rarely, because the defense can generally break up the position. In this case, East could have done so by playing a third round of spades after taking his ace.

Solution to Previous Puzzle

SILAGE	LID	LIQUID	SWALLOWS
TAITIL	ENTIRE	BAILEX	INDICATION
INDICATION	NEATLY	REISTED	SWALTER
REISTED	SWALTER	—	—
DRESDEN	EDITION	—	—
EDITION	EDITION	DISSES	EXCITED
DISSES	EXCITED	RAISE	THEMED
EXCITED	THEMED	LAUBIS	TISSONME
LAUBIS	TISSONME	FEELS	SILVITI
TISSONME	SILVITI	SILVITI	—
SILVITI	—	BROWN	DUTIES
—	—	DURICH	EDRICH
—	—	EDRICH	ALIDA
—	—	ALIDA	CREDITABLY
—	—	CREDITABLY	SICAR
—	—	SICAR	KILLING
—	—	KILLING	GLAD
—	—	GLAD	SILVILY
—	—	SILVILY	TITINE

Both sides were vulnerable. The bidding:

South West North East

1 N.T. Pass 3 N.T. Pass

Pass Pass

West led the club four.

DENNIS THE MENACE



"Hi, Mr. Wilson.... WAS YOU SPRIZED?"

JUMBLE

that scrambled word game
by HENRY ATOLIO AND BOB LEE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

FRACT

ARVEG

BEMFUL

GOPINE

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Find the surprise answer here

(Answers tomorrow)

Saturday: Jennifer HAZEL - TRACT BLEACH FORTH

Answer: The whole world had a EARTH.

BOOKS

MALEVIL

By Robert Merle. Simon & Schuster. 575 pp. \$10.

Reviewed by Christopher Lehmann-Haupt

A great big box of candy may be a peculiar thing to call a novel about life after the end of the world, but all the same, that's what Robert Merle's "Malevil" is—a huge multi-layered container crammed with gumbrops of detail: chocolate-covered filberts of philosophy, chewy caramelts of sex and a thick enough taffy of action to keep the reader's tongue probing his teeth for days. The first layer of this box is positively awesome to consume. It is 1976. Seven Frenchmen from a small village in the Rhône Valley have gathered in the cellar of a prosperous livestock dealer to taste wine and talk politics. Suddenly, the Rights go out, a transistor radio stops broadcasting, the roof of the cellar begins to glow with heat, and the temperature in the room shoots up to 150 degrees. The cellar's inmates can barely move, breathe or think. But by stripping off their clothes and drinking great draughts of wine, they survive. And when after things have cooled off a little and they venture outside again, they behold a landscape blasted by atomic holocaust.

Of course, like all big boxes of candy, Mr. Merle's novel begins to cloy after a while. Down about the third layer, we begin to tire of his narrator, the owner of "Malevil," Emmanuel Comte, whose endless technical resources, Machiavellian powers of diplomacy, keen craftsmanship and relentless insights into human nature are enough to make one thirsty for something else. And misanthropy (not even Mr. Comte's democratic sexuality is enough to take the sour-sweet taste away). Down around the third layer, we grow weary with Mr. Merle's lace-and-lilacé prose style, which, while appropriately reminiscent of 19th-century adventure fiction (like "Swiss Family Robinson" and others) eventually declines into a parody of itself ("And perhaps he had been just that little bit closer, only an inch or so, then he would not have been here now, eastward at this table around which we were all gathered, so fragile, so mortal, with no strength other than our friendship").

Down around the bottom of this bonito-sized box of bonbons, Mr. Merle makes the same mistake he made in "The Day of the Dolphin." Having set up a situation full of philosophical implications to plumb, he eventually gets carried away from them by the clatter of his plot. In "Malevil," he veered from ecology to cold-war melodrama. In the case of "Malevil," the clatter gets so cumbersome by the end that not even Cecil B. DeMille could have carried it hardly a recommendation for a novel peopled by only a few dozen characters.

Still, you have to hand it to Robert Merle. He's made the first few hundred pages of "Malevil" genuinely exciting. He's recapitulated human history in fewer than 600 pages. He's persuaded us that if the world has lasted over 100 years, it will last just the way it is now. And just my God—he's made what we all have nightmares about pretty entertaining for a while.

Mr. Lehmann-Haupt is a New York Times book reviewer.

CROSSWORD

By Will Shortz

ACROSS	44	Country road
1	Kind of rug	45 Wind-direction
5	Early Annamese	46 Mine entrance
9	Like some gold	47 Heater
14	Hideout	49 Over a barrel
15	Israeli dance	50 Lightheaded
16	Mirror	52 Rounded hill; Sp.
17	High-hat quality	53 Dispatcher's concern
19	Sock fabric	54 Evident
20	Fails to get results	55 Accessible
21	Slackens	56 East Indian vines
22	Building extensions	57 Planted
23	Swindles	58 Central or Prospect
24	Linens vestment	59 Suffix for photo or thermos
25	Asian holiday	60 Landed
26	Fortune	61 Exceed in importance
29	Knock	62 McCormick's gold mine
32	Edibles in a Biblical miracle	63 Eagle's nest
34	Place to pitch a tent	64 River of song
36	Over	65 Mischievous
37	—, esse, ful	66 — contented
38	Passeway	67 Tie
39	Consign to oblivion	68 Onion
41	Trying experience	69 Impolite
42	Make a stab at	70 Historic period
43	High note	71 Lampreys
		72 Diamond cutter

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
14				15				16				
17				18				19				
20								21				
24	25	26	27									
32		33			34			35				
36					37			38				
39					40			41				
42					43			44				
46								47				
49	50	51						52				
56					57							
58					59			60				
61					62			63				

Miller Sweeps Third Straight Golf Tournament

U.S. Open Champion Wins Tucson Event

By Lincoln A. Werden

TUCSON, Ariz., Jan. 21 (NYT).—Johnny Miller made an unprecedented sweep of the first three tournaments on the pro circuit yesterday as his spectacular 16-under-par golf won the Dean Martin Tucson Open.

The 26-year-old U. S. Open champion finished with a 73-hole aggregate of 232 for a three-stroke edge over Ben Crenshaw of Austin, Texas, his 22-year-old rookie challenger.

There have been others who carried off honors in three consecutive tournaments, including Arnold Palmer, the last to do so in 1962. But Miller, the slim California who won the Bing Crosby and then the Phoenix Open in past weeks, set a new mark by his triumph that no one in almost four decades of circuit play has equaled. The late Lloyd Mangrum won the two opening events in 1953.

Over the Tucson National Golf Club course, in an arid valley where the Catalina Mountain range forms a backdrop, Miller increased his earnings to \$90,000 by receiving the victor's \$30,000 check from the \$150,000 purse. Thus, in 18 days of the 1974 schedule that began Jan. 3 at Pebble Beach, Calif., Miller has

also established a new money mark for a new year.

Miller said that a 40-foot putt that went in for the birdie at the 10th "was the one that won the tournament." That sent him 15 under par at the time. Two holes later, he ran in a 20-footer for a deuce and then sank another of about the same distance at the 13th. "My putting was fantastic," Miller admitted afterward. "I was happy to win with so many guys so close to me."

Harper Tops Sned

PORT ST. LUCIE, Fla., Jan. 21 (UPI).—Chandler Harper fired a 6-under-par 67 yesterday to win the \$20,000 PGA Quarter-Century Club Championship, just two strokes ahead of Sam Snead.

Harper, the 1950 PGA champ from Portsmouth, Va., ended the two-day, 36-hole tournament with a score of 198.

Snead had scores of 73 and 88 to give him the second-place spot. Snead started his record of over 135 victories in PGA-sponsored tournaments in the early 1930s.



United Press International

Gustav Thoeni of Italy sweeps past a marker during winning run in the giant slalom.

Associated Press
Johnny Miller gestures after the final hole at Tucson.

New Football League Drafts Today...

By Bill Becker

LOS ANGELES, Jan. 21 (WPT).—The fledgling World Football League, off to a brash, innovative start, will begin building its 12-club rosters tomorrow in New York.

The new pro circuit holds its first collegiate player draft, heating the established National Football League's draft by nearly a week.

The WFL will hold only six rounds; 72 players now, but a second draft in February will include other collegians and present pro players who have played out their contract options in the NFL or Canada.

In short, the first volley in a contract war has been fired.

"We are not going to sign NFL stars who are under contract," says Gary Davidson, WFL president. "Nor will we draft college underclassmen or so-called hardship-case athletes."

But the rest, such as Joe Namath, whose Jets' contract is expiring, will be fair game, the new league's board of directors has decided. They would like to change Broadway Joe to Birmingham Joe and put him back in Alabama.

Draft Order

The WFL clubs will draft in this order: Memphis, New England, Florida, Toronto, Birmingham, New York, Southern California, Philadelphia, Hawaii, Chicago, Washington and Detroit. The order was established by a lot-drawing at the inaugural board meeting here.

In this noteworthy session, the new world group approved six major rule changes to enhance scoring and attendance. These include kicking off from the 30-yard line, goal posts at the end of the end zone, returning the ball after missed field goals to the line of scrimmage if beyond the 20-yard line, the two-point conversion option, one foot in bounds to complete a sideline pass and a fifth quarter of play to break ties.

The fifth quarter will not be a sudden-death period, but a full 15-minute quarter with a kickoff at the start and at the 7 1/2-minute mark. If the fifth quarter doesn't break the tie, that's the way the game will go into the books.

And, as might be expected from Davidson, the entrepreneur of the American Basketball Association, the team will play with a colored ball. Three types are being considered—white with red trim, blue and gold, and red, white and blue. These would-be world shakers

even have considered jacking up the draft. After three rounds, each team would have first call on specific universities. Toronto would get Notre Dame, presumably because of a large Catholic population; Southern California would get USC and UCLA; Birmingham would opt for Alabama; Detroit, Michigan and New York, perhaps Ohio State. However, this plan has been deferred until 1975.

The Southern California franchise, exercising territorial rights now, was allowed to jump the gun and bid for Kermel Johnson and James McAlister, the backfield stars of the University of California, Los Angeles.

The league is dickerering for a national television contract for Thursday night games, hoping for success comparable to the Monday night NFL telecasts.

At tomorrow's meeting, the board also will divide the WFL into two divisions—probably, but not necessarily, on a geographical basis. The top two teams in each division will qualify for the league's championship playoffs.

...While Old League Sizes Up College Crop

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21 (WPT).—A flurry of trades is expected now that the Pro Bowl game is over and inter-conference dealing has become permissible again.

Because the draft of collegians is expected to be unproductive, pro teams are trying to peddle their picks. And there is a new factor. The projected World Football League will be conducting a draft tomorrow, so even if the quality is ordinary, the bidding may be high by the WFL for what "big names" there are.

Dallas will have Houston's No. 1 choice of the entire draft and it is likely that the Cowboys will take 6-foot-9, 268-pound defensive end Ed Jones of Tennessee State. The order was established by a lot-drawing at the inaugural board meeting here.

ABA Results

Kentucky 106, New York 105 (final). Indiana 123, Erie 35, Roche 18. Indiana 123, San Diego 122 (McGinnis 40, Danner 18, LaFerriere 18). San Antonio 86, Utah 88 (Averitt 26, Nater 15, Sims 15; Wise 24, Boone 17).

Paris to See Super Bowl

PARIS, Jan. 21 (UPI).—The shouting is over, but the 31st of Super Bowl VIII—between the Minnesota Vikings and the Miami Dolphins—will arrive in Paris on Thursday.

The showing, courtesy of Pan American and American Express will be held at 1 p.m. at the Cinéma Le Triomphe, 92 Champs-Elysées.

Owner Sends Jumper to England

Soothsayer Is Being Groomed for Aintree

By Gerald Strine

CAMDEN, S.C., Jan. 21 (WPT).—It was back in March of 1968 and Mario Dupont Scott was at Aintree, in England, to see Battleship—the American-bred son of Man O' War—oppose the best jumpers of England and Ireland in the world's toughest steeplechase, the Grand National.

"He's little Battleship. He's very popular, but he's not likely to win it," an announcer informed the punters.

Halfway through the race, only 20 of the 36 starters were on their feet and Battleship was far back, where he was supposed to be. He and his rider made an unusual sight. Bruce Hobbs, 17 years old, was 5 feet tall. Battleship stood 152 hands. "It was like a hairpin on a telephone line," an American at Aintree said later.

But Battleship challenged an Irish horse, Royal Deoile, for the lead two fences out and, despite making a mistake that cost him several lengths, he rallied again during the three-furlong run-in.

"No one knew who won because Battleship and Royal Deoile were so far apart at the finish," Mrs. Scott recalled. "Battleship was toward the stands. The Irish horse was on the other side as both riders had to be concerned a little bit with a rideless horse named Takvor Pache, which actually finished first."

Mrs. Scott and two friends took off for the winner's enclosure, not knowing whether Battleship or Royal Deoile had won.

"We weren't in the special stands set aside for owners, so we had to get through a mob of people to get to where the first three finishers are brought in," she said. "I remember I broke a Cuban heel off one of my shoes in getting there, and when we did get to the enclosure it was impossible for me to see over the

weight to those that ran against him." Mrs. Scott said. "Over there, after a few starts, the weight on him will drop. He'll have a better chance, although there are many more outstanding jumpers than there are."

Soothsayer will be given all of 1974 for acclimatization.

"It's possible he'll start once or twice in minor races this winter, but I told Winter we're in no hurry," Mrs. Scott said. "I want him to be brought along slowly in order to gain confidence."

"The jumps are tougher there and the distances are longer, but I think he can handle it, and he should like the soft going. He's not tough and muscled up like Battleship was. He's not the best-looking horse in the world, and he gets what they call whippy or lathey over there, but he's terribly game and his gameness overcomes a lot of things."

Soothsayer did not ship well from his home quarters near Orange, Va., to eastern race meetings. His owner is hoping that he will overcome that problem in England, where running is a constant way of life for a chaser. Time, she believes, is what is needed most in order for him to adjust.

"I got a call from Winter saying he [Soothsayer] arrived safely and had settled in nicely," Mrs. Scott said. "At this point, we couldn't ask for anything more. It'll be up to Winter from here on."

Next winter, Soothsayer and his owner could be making quite a story. The eyes of the steeplechase world may be on Aintree

NHL Results

Sunday's Games

Chicago 7, Vancouver 2 (Rusell, Mariano, Fazio 2, Rota 2, Prig.; Wilkins, P. Bordeleau). Pittsburgh 5, Philadelphia 3 (Purcell, Armon, Simonich, Schenk-Lelonde; Clement, Haskins, Longshore). Montreal 4, Detroit 3 (Lafleur, Abut, Wilson 2, Lecureux 2, Joncas 2, Vadasz 2, Hodges 2; Corrigan, Gorrie, Arnott, Williams, Richardson, Suter, Aucoin 2, Lafleur 2, Callahan 4 (Marion 2, Loranger, Robert, Corrigan, Atkinson; Heuer 2, J. Johnston, Leach).

WHA Results

Sunday's Games

Quebec 5, Manitoba 4 (Caron, Goulet, Therrien, Kiat, St. Walton, Christensen); Cleveland 2 (Hamilton 2, Harrison, Clunie 2; Whalen, Puder); Vancouver 3, Los Angeles 0 (St. Sauveur, Burgess, Chernoff); Whalers 5, Jersey 2 (Bordelon, Bourassa, Lecavalier, Hara, Gratton 2, Stahl; Perron, Macias, Langhoff); Toronto 6, New England 4 (Carlton 2, Leduc, Robert, Corrigan, Atkinson; Heuer 2, J. Johnston, Leach).

Spurs Acquire Warren

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, Jan. 21 (AP).—General manager Jack Ankerson has announced that the San Antonio Spurs have acquired guard Bobby Warren from the Utah Stars for a high draft choice and an undisclosed amount of cash.

Again to see if Soothsayer can duplicate Battleship's achievement. If that happens, Mrs. Scott still will know what color of ears to look for in the winner's enclosure.

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SELLING SEATS

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21 (WPT).—At Joe Frazier's training camp in Philadelphia, the favorite show is an indulgence in unabashed vanity: the film version of his first fight with Muhammad Ali, provided by a small cassette hooked into Frazier's television set.

In every showing, Frazier comes off nicely. His two favorite seats are the 11th, when he wobbles All to the edge of a knockout, and the 15th, when he dashed All in the fadeout, referee Arthur Mercante walks across the ring to lift Frazier's hand high. Winner and still champion.

The fifth round always evokes comment from Frazier. "Look at him now," he says of Ali. "He's down off his toes. No more show-off stuff. He's making him go to work." It was the same thing that happened to Ali the night he got licked by Ken Norton, Frazier said. "Then Norton brought him down off his toes after four rounds, too. Slowed him up."

Frazier's interest in how Ali fights is being renewed by the scheduled events of the evening of Jan. 23. That's when he meets Ali again at New York's Madison Square Garden, in the warmed-over version of their affair of 35 months ago. This time, Frazier's title isn't involved because he misplaced it in Jamaica a year ago, along with his belief that George Foreman was just another pretty face. Six knockdowns after the fight commenced, Frazier's title was missing.

For the last few days, Frazier and Ali have been teaming to sell their fight—not the Madison Square Garden tickets, which are long gone, but all those hundreds of thousands of seats out there

in closed-circuit television land, where the big money is. They have been going on talk shows, racing in press conferences and mimicking a hostility toward each other.

"Joe keeps laughing at Ali," said Bobby Goodman, Frazier's publicity chief. "But if you want the first time Joe got hit with a punch under the heart, he dropped his right hand like a dove and Foreman cuffed him with that first uppercut. The rest was academic."

Fitch, who has been training Frazier since his eighth professional fight, is an old hand-to-hand combat master. It was Fitch who, in Ken Norton's corner the night of the broken jaw, assured Norton that All could be reached with a right hand as soon as he was too tired to stay on his toes.

Fischer is happy with the films of his first fight with Ali, but he is not wholly content with the 11th round, in which he right-handed Ali into a daze. He could not tell Ali's honest wobble from play-acting, and cheated himself out of a knockout at that point by stretching across the ring instead of returning to the attack.

For this one, Frazier is down to 224, a 24-pound loss since he started to take off weight last October.

His Crowning Moment

Frazier's Training Diet Is a Favorite Film

By Shirley Povich

WASHINGTON, Jan. 21 (WPT).—At Joe Frazier's training camp in Philadelphia, the favorite show is an indulgence in unabashed vanity: the film version of his first fight with Muhammad Ali, provided by a small cassette hooked into Frazier's television set.

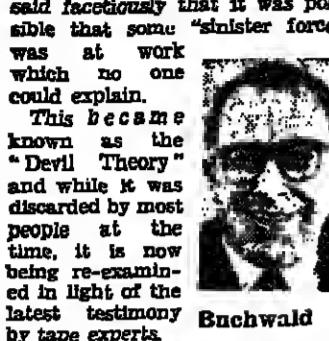
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Art Buchwald

The Exorcist

WASHINGTON.—When it was first revealed that 18 1/2 minutes of a presidential tape had been erased, Gen. Al Haig said facetiously that it was possible that some "sinister force" was at work which no one could explain.



This became known as the "Devil Theory" and while it was discarded by most people at the time, it is now being re-examined in light of the latest testimony Buchwald by tape experts.

If the tape was indeed possessed by a sinister force this means that President Nixon, or his staff, is completely innocent of destroying vital evidence.

To find out more about this I went to visit Dr. Karas Damien at Georgetown University, who is an expert on the Devil and tape recorders.

"We have had many cases of the Devil possessing Sony recording machines," Dr. Damien said, "but this is the first time I've heard of the Devil getting into a Uher 5000."

"How do you know it's the Devil?" I asked.

"Who else would want to erase 18 1/2 minutes of tape? Certainly not the President or Rose Mary Woods or anyone else associated with the Watergate investigation. The only one to gain on something like this is Satan."

"I don't understand why the Devil would get mixed up in Watergate."

"The Devil's job is to make trouble, and raise doubts, and plant suspicion. He knew the best way to do this was to get inside of the Uher 5000 and tape out portions of the tape that were vital to proving the President's innocence."

"Are you trying to tell me the

N.Y. Theater Strike

NEW YORK. Jan. 21 (UPI).—The Actors' Equity Association today declared a strike that could shut down nine off-Broadway shows and close down one play in rehearsal. Pay was the main issue, a union spokesman said.

bus we heard on the tape was the Devil!"

"I am. We know from our research when Satan is up to mischief he always buzzes for exactly 18 1/2 minutes."

"Then why did Rose Mary Woods say she made part of the buzz?"

"She didn't know the tape recorder was possessed. She thought she had caused the buzz by putting her foot on the pedal. But the experts proved that you can't erase a tape on the Uher 5000 with your foot. It has to be done by hand. Who else but the Devil would have this information?" Dr. Damien said.

"What can be done now?" I asked.

"We have to get the Devil out of the machine."

"You mean exorcise it?"

"Exactly. It's going to be a tough battle but it has to be done."

"How do you exorcise the Devil from a Uher 5000?"

"First you heat up water in a cauldron until it is boiling. Then you throw in white papers on ITT, and the milk fund and stir. Add IRS tax returns and three strands of Howard Hughes's mustache. Throw in a dash of Magruder, a sprig of Stans, and a cup of Colson."

"Keep the pot boiling and recite the following:

"Haleman, Ehrlichman, Mitchell and Dean."

"The tapes will show the Pres is clean."

"They don't, the story goes. The hum was made by Rose Mary's toes."

"Then," said Dr. Damien, "take the Uher 5000 and throw it into the boiling water until the recording head melts."

"And that will exorcise the Devil in the tape machine?"

"It should," Dr. Damien replied.

"What if we go to all this trouble and it turns out Satan was not involved and that somebody in the White House had actually erased the tapes?"

"Impossible," said Dr. Damien.

"The Devil would never stand for it."

The Rothschilds—'A Part of All, But Apart'

By Jurate Kazikas

ROSENTHAL (AP).—Their biographer calls them "the first family of the civilized world." A close friend says, "They are the most comfortable, cozy family I know." And business associates say they are among the cleverest people in the world.

The Rothschild family is now 300 years old and newly into its eighth generation. Its 70 members in England and France carry on with pride the family name and wealth that once infected European history. The descendants of a Jewish-German coin collector who created a banking dynasty, they are determined to retain that prestige.

"We have inherited a position in the establishment that we must maintain," said Baron Guy de Rothschild, head of the French branch of the family. "We will be a part of all, but apart, distinct and unique, unlike anyone else. We will change, evolve, but will still dominate."

The Rothschild money that gave the British control of the Suez Canal financed wars and peace and rescued the faltering economy of nations is today spread over six continents in more than 100 businesses, in mining, oil, chemicals, tourism, food, cargo ships.

Rothschilds are legislators, wine producers, horse breeders, art collectors, gracious hosts and generous philanthropists. There is hardly a playboy or a dropout.

"They are the foremost family in the world," said Virginia Cowles, London-based author of *"The Rothschilds—A Family of Fortune."*

Baron Guy, 64, with his cousins Alain, 63, and Isidore, 56, runs the Compagnie du Nord, the Rothschild bank, and the famous Chateau Lafeite-Rothschild vineyards.

Baron Philippe, 71, is a man of letters and is in friendly competition with his cousins, with his Chateau Mouton wines. Baron Edmond, reportedly the richest Rothschild of all, has his own bank and many diverse businesses like frozen foods, the tourist trade, toys.

In England

In England, family head Lord Victor, 70, directs a think-tank for the government, is a Cambridge professor and one of the world's leading experts on spermatology. Cousins Evelyn, Leopold Edmund and Victor's son Jacob are partners in the bank.

"One has a sense of duty to the generation that went before, that made it possible for one to have the opportunity at the present life, but one shouldn't flout that in the public's eye."

Baron Edmond, 47, says, "I'm very proud to be a Rothschild. The family has achieved many great things."

The daughter of Baron Philippe, Philippine Pascal, is a well-known actress now appearing in the play "Harold and Maude" in Paris. "I really feel very lucky being a Rothschild. But it is also a responsibility. You always feel that because of who you are you have to do better than other people."

Cut Off

Baroness Marie-Helene Rothschild, Guy's vivacious and gregarious second wife, agrees. "It's like a label. People think you have to be some sort of a grand lady. It's boring sometimes because it cuts you off from people you'd really like to be with," she said. "You always have to be nicer, sweeter, better than other people."

"Some people think Guy must be a pompos, chi-chi kind of man. But he's really very simple and humble. He was brought up with the motto, 'One has to be forgiven for having more than others.'"

Philippe is skeptical about the family's future status as a foremost name in Europe. "I think we've lasted long enough." But Baron Guy says, "We'll be around for another 100 years—at least."

No one in the family would be so gauche as to say how much money there is behind the Rothschild name. Compagnie du Nord has assets of more than \$30 million and some estimate the family fortune among the bankers alone is well in excess of \$1 billion. The Rothschild collection of Louis XVI furniture, paintings by Goya and Rubens, Egyptian sculpture and Sevres porcelain is priceless. There are no poor Rothschilds. Some are just richer than others.

But the Rothschilds are also extremely generous with their millions. The family has been consistently loyal to their Jewish heritage right from the days when Baron Edmond spent more than \$15 million on the Jewish colonies in the late 1800s. During the October Mideast war, this generation's Baron Edmond gave "in the high six figures" to Israel.

Entertaining

Baron Guy invites a dozen guests and more almost every weekend to his lavish 9,000-acre estate at Ferriere, 19 miles from Paris, where Eustachius and Napoleon dined. Guests marvel at impressive collections of French tapestries, Limoges enamels, the blue marble columns that support high, sculptured ceilings.

"We don't have any schedule of events," said Marie-Helene. "There's shooting, tennis, golf, horseback riding. Every guest is very independent. But we always meet for meals and everyone wears long dresses and black tie. We put on little plays we act in ourselves, watch television, play cards or dance in our nightclubs."

She said it was "horrible" to talk about the number of servants there or how much money was spent for entertaining. "We have a very good chef and serve very good meals."

Considered the intellectual of the French family, Philippe is well known for his French translations of Elizabethan poetry and Christopher Marlowe's "Dr. Faustus." A genial charmer who puts on his Marlowe toasts house in Paris in black, embroidered slippers and a frilly blouse under a blue tunic, Philippe sometimes wishes he had more money. "I would spend it all on more art to add to my collection," he said.

The Rothschild women, wives and daughters, are as clever, talented and charming as their men.

Liane, Guy's childhood sweetheart whom he married by proxy during World War II, is a brilliant decorator, art connoisseur, and one of the world authorities on Rothschildiana. "Nothing bores her. She is the most interested and interesting women of them all," said one close friend. Philippe's wife, American-born Pauline Potter, is an author, artist and one of the most elegant hostesses in Europe.

Cecile, Guy's 80-year-old sister, has never married and is intensely private as her best friend Greta Garbo. Her dinner parties are renowned for their outstanding cuisine and conversation.

In England, Lord Victor's sister Miriam never attended a university, but is an honorary fellow at several for her scientific research. She is the author of five large volumes on cataloguing of fleas.

Victor's daughter Emma, now 25, graduated from Oxford at the precocious age of 16 and then went on to MIT.

The Rothschilds are loyal to friends and loyal to family, but it is a rare event when all 70 get together. The last major Rothschild encounter was a birthday party given by Baron Edmond for 88-year-old Baron Eugene of Austria, the eldest member of the family.

"We're close, but not close," explained Baron Philippe. "I can go without seeing another Rothschild. We meet now at weddings and funerals."

Philippe is skeptical about the family's future status as a foremost name in Europe. "I think we've lasted long enough." But Baron Guy says, "We'll be around for another 100 years—at least."

PEOPLE: New York Dress Code Breaks Up a Wedding

Susan Bilson doesn't want to wear a dress and Walter Lyskowski doesn't own a tie. So they have postponed their marriage while they stay in the city for city hall wedding. The code says that the bride must wear a dress or skirt and blouse. No slacks. The groom must wear a coat and tie. "I have not worn a skirt or a dress in three years," Miss Bilson says. Lyskowski doesn't own a tie or a suit and has no intention of buying either. Another couple joining in the suit, Dr. and Mrs. Desmond Callan, learned of the rule when they were married in November. Mrs. Callan was required to change from a "tasteful, elegant, dignified, chic and pretty" green velvet pants suit to an "ill-fitting, unmatched skirt." The Callans are asking for \$700 in damages. ***

Valuable Tolstoy memorabilia were destroyed in a fire that gutted the home of the Russian novelist's great-nephew, Count Nikolai Tolstoy, 38, last week in Welshpool, Wales. "The most terrible loss," said the count, "is the destruction of Tolstoy's family paintings, manuscripts and charters, including some that dated back to the 17th century. You can't replace them."

Japan's Prime Minister Kakuei Tanaka is a "male chauvinist," says his daughter Makiko Tanaka. In a *Newsweek* article about Japanese women, Miss Tanaka goes on to say that after three years in a Philadelphia high school, she returned to Japan and began arguing with her father about politics. At times he would shout at me that we have a Communist in the house." When Tanaka became finance minister in the 1960s he began taking his daughter along on trips abroad but insisted that she stay in the background. In London, however, Queen Elizabeth insisted that father and daughter enter together for a formal audience. That didn't seem to make any impression on Tanaka. Later, on a Southeast Asian tour, her father put his foot down according to *Newsweek*, when she wanted to go along to meet Thai student leaders in Bangkok. "This was serious business," Tanaka's aides said. Makiko: "Certainly no place for a woman."

There is a new dishonor to the late Pablo Picasso's fortune—the ex-wife of his son Paulo, Emilia Picasso said in Antibes, France, that she would file claim to obtain her legal right to Picasso's inheritance. Her husband, Paulo, is the artist's only legitimate son, son of his first marriage to Olga Koklova. Emilia Picasso and another woman, Marie-Therese Walter, was also asked to be recognized as a legal heir.

Tricia Nixon Cox, who has been denying rumors of marital trouble, spent the weekend at the White House with her husband, Edward Cox.

Adm. Hyman G. Rickover, 73, and Cmdr. Eleanor A. Edens, 43, a Navy nurse, were married Saturday in Elmwood Park Church in a Chicago suburb. The bride's father told reporters, "All I can say is that there was a wedding, but I'm not going to tell you where, they're honeymooning."

—SAMUEL JUSTICE

Photo: AP/Wide World

Leo Tolstoy...memorabilia

...and wife

Emilia Picasso

...and son

Tricia Nixon Cox

...and husband

Edward Cox

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